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Northern Armenian Mission.—Turkey.

ARABKIR.

LETTER FROM MR. RICHARDSON, DECEMBER 31, 1857.

THIS letter, though dated December 31, did not reach the Missionary House until the 17th of April. It is made up, in great measure, of extracts from Mr. Richardson's journal for November and December, so that much of it relates to matters which occurred at a date still earlier than that of the letter itself. But no more recent communications from this station have been received, and the intelligence will be new to the reader.

Visit to Keban Maden—The Welcome.

Keban Maden, Monday, Nov. 9. I came to this city, twenty-five miles from Arabkir, on Friday, through deep mud, and in a heavy rain. Passing the Euphrates at sundown, I was soon after a welcome guest in the excellent and beloved family of baron Abgar, the father of our native helper. Elizabeth and Margaret, both sisters in the church, soon brought in dinner, on a large, round, well whited copper trencher, full three feet in diameter, which being placed upon a little square stool, a foot high, we gathered about it, sitting upon our heels, and each provided with a snow-white napkin and a large, clean wooden spoon.

With thankful hearts and a keen relish, we applied ourselves to the several dishes, as they were successively brought before us and removed. To a hungry man, nothing can be more grateful or wholesome than the native *pilafs*, which these sisters know how to prepare in perfection. After dinner, the same fair hands brought the copper urn and basin, that we might wash; and then the repast was ended with the little cup of strong Turkish coffee.

By this time the news of my arrival had been spread abroad, and the brethren and sisters and friends were gathering in. Each, on entering, advanced to the upper end of the room that he might welcome the missionary, (who must, of course, sit on the extra cushion in the corner of honor,) and then retired to find a seat in the lower end of the room, "in honor preferring one another," while the master of the house commanded each in turn "to come up higher." Inquiries concerning the brethren and the work in other places having been answered, arrangements for the morrow and the coming Sabbath were discussed.

A Wedding—Additions to the Church.

Arrangements were made for a wedding, to take place at the chapel Saturday forenoon,

for a conference and prayer meeting, and the examination of candidates for admission to the church Saturday evening, and for a baptism and the administration of the Lord's supper on the Sabbath.

The marriage was solemnized at the place and time appointed; and, as such an occasion always awakens interest, many who had not hitherto been seen at our chapel were present. The fifth chapter of Ephesians was read, and the important relations and duties therein mentioned commented upon. From the chapel we went to the house of the bridegroom, where, with the invited guests, embracing all or nearly all the members of the little Protestant community, we spent a while in pleasant conversation, interspersed with the singing of "spiritual songs," accompanied by a native stringed instrument of peculiar construction, quite skillfully played by one of the young men, and then gathered around the marriage supper, prepared in the best style of native art.

Respecting the examination of candidates, Saturday evening, Mr. Richardson says: "After an extended questioning in regard to their knowledge of the doctrines and duties taught in the word of God, and their reasons for hoping that they had been made partakers of his free grace in Christ Jesus, the candidates (with all others not members of the church) retired to another room; when the daily walk and conversation of each was made a subject of thorough inquiry." The three persons thus examined, two men and one woman, were accepted, and the next day were received to the fellowship of the church, which now numbers fifteen. Two children were baptized.

Keban Maden, unlike all the other cities in our field, is rapidly hastening to decay, the silver mines, which gave it its name and former importance, being now little worked. As a consequence, its inhabitants are constantly leaving, and their forsaken houses are tumbling in ruins. During the last year, four of the Protestant families have removed to Kharpoot. However, it is still a place of importance, and should European enterprise and capital, at some future day,

get possession of the mines, the waste places may be rebuilt and Maden yet surpass its former self.

On Monday, in company with Bedros, the native pastor, Mr. Richardson visited the shops and the families of several of the native brethren, and also spent some time in the school, which he found to consist of about thirty pupils. Tuesday, returning to Arabkir, he encountered a severe snow storm, and reached his home with much difficulty.

In November a new civil governor for the city and district arrived at Arabkir, and on the 14th of the month "commenced his administration by imprisoning a number of Protestants," who declined making payment on a false claim against them. They secured their release by loaning the governor 4,600 piasters.

Maashkir—Ansherteek.

Mr. Richardson's next date is Maashkir, Nov. 30. There also two persons were examined and "took their places at the table of the Lord." Three children were baptized. The church there now numbers twelve members, "one having died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality."

The Protestant community in the village consists of twenty-three men, nineteen women, sixteen boys, and nine girls,—in all sixty-seven souls. Our audiences on the Sabbath numbered about seventy, fully half of whom were women. Our native helper here, Baron Krikore, is a very amiable and good man. He preaches on the Sabbath, and teaches the small school of twelve Protestant children through the week.

From Maashkir, Mr. Richardson passed to Ansherteek, the native place of Kevork, "the eccentric but very good man known in the earlier communications from this station as the apostle to the Gentiles." In connection with this place an evil is referred to, said to be common in the Christian villages of that region.

Boys at an early age go to Aleppo, and other cities, and learn trades, or find employment as servants. They return after some time and are married, when they go back again to their labor, leaving their families behind, visiting them at intervals of from three to five years.

The husband of Kevork's sister, a very pretty young woman, is at Alexandria in Egypt, and has not been at home for ten years, though he occasionally makes a remittance of a few hundred piasters; and this is by no means a rare example. The disastrous consequences of such a state of things, to morals and society, can easily be conceived.

In that village, of one hundred Armenian houses, there are no declared friends of the missionaries and their work, though quite a number of the natives of the village, in the various places of their dispersion, are "firm friends," and some of them, members of the evangelical churches. During the day our brother called on several families, and visited the Armenian church and school.

In the evening quite a number of the principal men of the village, including the teachers, called at my lodgings. I occupied the time, until a late hour, in explaining and enforcing the great doctrines of grace, in answering their questions and explaining their difficulties. Disputed points were at once referred, without controversy, to the decision of the word of God, so that the evening passed without an unpleasant feeling. All gave reverent attention to the devotional exercises in which we engaged at the close, and rose to depart with many expressions of thankfulness and goodwill, evidently seriously impressed with the solemn truths which they had heard. We rode home, six hours, through a blinding snow storm.

Shepek—A Want Met.

Shepek, Monday, December 7. This is the village whose "Promise and Need" are described in the Herald for 1856, page 375. The appeal then made was heard, and we are happy to say, that by the liberality of the friends of missions, a suitable room for chapel and school has been provided during the past summer. Yesterday it was vocal with praise and prayer, from an early hour in the morning till late at night. As it forms part of the house of the converted priest, our helper, it constituted also my place

of entertainment. I doubt whether a place for the worship of God was ever dedicated with gratitude more sincere, or love more fervent. In the forenoon I preached to a congregation of fifty, from John iii. 36; and in the afternoon, the little church of five, which was organized the first of April last, was increased by the addition of one member; after which this little band of (I trust) true disciples, partook of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of their crucified and risen Lord.

The new member is the "Little Girl Preaching," of a former communication, who has become a very intelligent reader, and mighty in the Scriptures, notwithstanding the long and determined opposition of her father, and a large family. Her name is Juha, and she is now about seventeen years of age. She is henceforth to be employed as a teacher; and now that there is a good school-room, we shall expect soon to have a most flourishing and useful school in this poor and hitherto neglected village. The little Protestant community, though nominally but four houses, yet numbers ten men, eleven women, thirteen boys, and fourteen girls; an aggregate of forty-eight. The greater part of these boys and girls are of a suitable age to attend the school, and brighter, prettier children I never saw. May they prove to be a generation chosen of God, to honor him and build up his church.

New Armenian Church.

In consequence of our efforts to provide a small chapel and school-room, the Armenians of Arabkir, with aid drawn from all the neighboring villages, have this year built in this village one of the best church edifices to be found in all the region, at an expense of 40,000 piasters, or \$1,600. For hundreds of years these poor peasants have been without a place of worship, for the attainment of which, now, they must thank the entrance of Protestantism. We hope to see the day, when the one only

anointed picture shall be removed, and when the pulpit and the preacher, and a devout people, shall occupy the place of it and its worshippers.

This morning a priest from Ambergan, another village, was present at our parting services, and listened with attention while I read and expounded portions of the twelfth chapter of Hebrews. Three men, and as many women, from the same village, were among those who came in yesterday. The Lord grant that some arrow from his own quiver may have fastened upon their hearts, which shall lead them to the obedience of faith.

Purchase of a Chapel at Arabkir.

Arabkir, Dec. 7. This afternoon, negotiations for the purchase of a house and grounds, for the chapel and grave-yard, have at length been successfully terminated. The site is high and commanding, but a short distance from the houses of the missionaries and the market, and is easily accessible from all quarters, for the large Armenian population of the east end of the city. We have also secured a very acceptable building for a chapel and school-room in another large Armenian ward, at the west end, distant about one mile and a half from the former. These acquisitions exert an auxiliary and favorable influence on the multitude, furnishing palpable evidence that our work is to be one of stability and permanence.

An Obstacle Removed—Protestants at Malatia.

The next day, December 8, Mr. Richardson refers to the civil concerns of the Protestant community at Arabkir, and to differences which have grown out of the fact that two men, neither of them a member of the church, have long been rivals; each seeking to be the acknowledged head of the Protestant community, each having his own partisans, and each succeeding in becoming the "head" according as the party of one or the other has been the stronger. Our brother says: "This afternoon the two rivals, and all the principal men of both parties, met in my study, when an arrangement satisfactory to

all, signed and sealed, was entered into, which, with the divine blessing, will unite all hearts, prove a barrier of strength against our enemies, and remove an obstacle to the progress of the cause of God."

On the 10th of December, Mr. Richardson left home for Kharpoot, and from there, accompanied by Messrs. Wheeler and Allen, he went to Mezereh, to visit the pasha. A principal object was, to present to "His Excellency" a new copy of the imperial firman granted to the Protestants in 1850, to call his attention to it, and request from him an order, in accordance with its provisions, for the separation and protection of the Protestants at Malatia. The brethren were courteously received, and after some evasion and delay, a satisfactory order was obtained, with which they went to Malatia. There the governor and his council, the Armenian primates, and many other citizens were assembled, the case of one persecuted man was specially presented and satisfactorily settled, and an evangelical Protestant community was organized.

The 31st of December was observed at Arabkir, as the thanksgiving day of the Protestant community in Turkey, appointed in 1855, by the acknowledged head of that community at the Porte, specially to commemorate the reception of their chartered rights, the firman of 1850. A sermon was preached by baron Marderos, and in the evening an entertainment was provided at the mission house, of which more than seventy Protestants partook.

KHARPOOT.

LETTER FROM MR. WHEELER, JANUARY 18, 1858.

General View of the Work.

THIS letter is much in the form of a report, presenting a summary, but very interesting and encouraging view of the circumstances of the missionary work at and around Kharpoot.

Several changes having taken place in our field since the annual report, a brief sketch of our work, as at present conducted, may be of interest. You are aware, that the two Armenian portions of this city are so distinct and so far separated, that two places of worship, and two schools, are necessary. To these we have recently added a school for

girls, taught by priest Kevork, who also preaches on the Sabbath, in the city or at an out-station. We now have, also, what we have very much needed, an educated native, Marderos from Bebek, who, in addition to preaching upon the Sabbath and once during the week, gives daily instruction to our native helpers in the city, and to Krikore of Mezereh. He also has a class in moral philosophy and theology, composed of the helpers and Krikore, together with nearly all the male members of the church, at whose request the class was formed. At this evening lesson there are frequently persons present who do not venture to come to our chapel.

Favoring Incidents.

Several incidents have recently called attention to our work, and, as a result, we see new faces in our chapels. First came an order from the Sultan, that Hagop Agha, the chosen head of the Protestants, should be a member of the Mejlis, the civil court of the pashalic. To our surprise the order was obeyed, causing much talk in the city and vicinity. Then came the Protestant Thanksgiving, when Marderos preached an appropriate discourse to an audience of 101 persons, and 117 accepted an invitation to spend the evening at our house. Some came whom we had not seen before, and we hope they were profited by the remarks and religious exercises, as well as filled with the "loaves" which were provided.

An Impressive Funeral.

Thanksgiving was soon followed by the death of a member of the church, the wife of Hagop Agha. Though suddenly called, her end was peace. The Master had come soon, she said; she had hoped to serve him a little longer on earth; but if it was his will, she was ready to go. As this was the first death of an adult Protestant, we thought it a good time to break in upon the custom, hitherto universal, of hurrying the un-

coffined dead into the earth with indecent and tumultuous haste. Hagop Agha readily assented to our proposal that the body be kept till the following afternoon; and meanwhile, as no other mechanics were to be had, with our own hands we prepared a coffin and a bier. At the appointed time, the coffin, covered by a pall, was placed before the pulpit in the chapel, with the mourners seated by it, and appropriate religious exercises were held. The novelty of the scene drew many together, and probably for the first time, all felt awed in the presence of death. At the close, all followed the body in an orderly procession to the grave, and then quietly dispersed.

Such a funeral neither they nor their fathers had seen, and we feel that one step has been taken towards making death preach to the living. The Protestants, being called together, approved all we had done, and promised to conduct their funerals with like decency and order in future. Could you have been with us, a few days since, at the funeral of an infant, when a man bearing in his arms the body, wrapped in a simple piece of cloth, was followed by a disorderly and laughing crowd; and have seen, as we did, boys with shovels running races with each other to be first at the grave to fill it—you would realize, as we do, the pleasing contrast.

Schools—Praiseworthy Helpers.

A school of thirty boys is now taught in Heulvank Keny, by Bedros, a native of the place, who is a member of our church. At that place preaching is sustained on the Sabbath by our helpers from the city, who go in turn. The school in Mezereh is taught by Hohannes, superintended and aided by Krikore. Krikore also has the care of the bookshop in Mezereh, and on the Sabbath preaches either there or at a neighboring out-station. This man is a model of industry, preparing daily, in addition to all his other labor, two recitations, and coming two and a half miles to recite

them to Marderos in the evening. Our native helpers in the city, also, are worthy of all praise for the zeal with which they strive to gain knowledge. While performing their tasks as teachers, and caring for their families, they prepare their two recitations daily, and on Saturday are ready to go wherever sent, to spend the Sabbath and preach the gospel. At Palu, a small school is taught by Sdepan, a native of the place, who in the midst of many persecutions holds fast the faith. We have recently sent thither Hagop, a young man of considerable intelligence, and one who promises to make a useful helper.

Garabed, a native of Mezereh, is stationed at Ichmeh, where he teaches a school, and upon the Sabbath receives and instructs all who come to him. Bedros still remains at Haboosi. A school is to be opened there, taught by Sarkis, a native of the place. Krikore, who is at the station among the Koords, has sent for Turkish books, and reports a school of thirteen boys; all who can be accommodated in the room now occupied.

A Chapel rented by a Turk.

Somewhat to our surprise, a Turk, knowing the use for which we wanted it, has rented us a place for a chapel in Hensenik, a village about a mile southeast from Kharpoot. On Sabbath, Jan. 10, we occupied it for the first time. Marderos, one of our teachers, preached two sermons, and the intermission, of three hours, was spent in reading the Scriptures and discussion. Thirty-eight were present at the morning service and above forty in the afternoon, and in all, not less than seventy-five persons spent some time in the chapel during the day. One man of wealth and influence in the place was present, and took special pains to express his pleasure in having such services. This station will be supplied with preaching on the Sabbath, by the missionaries and native helpers from the city.

Many villages calling for Labor.

Our policy is to occupy as many as possible of the great number of villages near the city where the work can be under our own immediate supervision. Upon a clear day, twenty-four such villages can be seen with the naked eye, from my study window. Mr. Allen and myself have just returned from a tour among them, and though absent from home but a single night, we visited seventeen, and passed within a few minutes' ride of ten others. In these twenty-seven villages, there is a population of not less than 10,500 Armenians and 7,500 Turks; and yet the portion visited is but a very small fraction of this great field. In three of the places,—Keserik, three miles, Hooeli, nine miles, and Tadam, ten miles from the city, we ought immediately to station native helpers. At the first we shall secure a place, and supply them with preaching on the Sabbath from the city. At Hooeli the people are very accessible. This is the village in which Mr. Dunmore and myself spent the first night on our recent tour, and now, as then, the guest-chamber was in a stable, with the added luxury of having our share, nine feet long, and seven wide, raised four feet above the rest, which was occupied by twelve cows, horses and donkeys. Going to the church at sunset, we were not sorry to find it crowded by 200 or 300 men and women. We hoped that those thus zealous in a false faith would be no less so in the true, when found.

A crowd followed us from the church, and while twenty-seven pressed upon our small platform, some standing, some sitting upon the floor and some upon the mud wall around us, about twenty others stood below among the cattle, and others failed to get in at the door. A large part of them remained three or four hours, listening and conversing. We were surprised and gratified by their perfect silence during prayer. At Tadam, twenty or thirty men gathered about us

at once, and heard respectfully, and some of them with apparent interest, what we had to say.

More Helpers Needed.

One object of our tour was, to get a more definite idea of that small part of the field which lies immediately under our view. And looking at even this small fraction, our feeling, that the harvest is great but the laborers few, is deepened.

We need not other missionaries so much as more native helpers, to labor under our direction. But these we cannot have, because we cannot pay them. Were not the salaries of the helpers at this station much less than at any other in Turkey, we should be obliged to dismiss at once several men, and this we must do when the order comes to "Take in sail." If that order comes, through you, from the churches, we hope they will tell us how we may safely *cast anchor*, and not be driven back by the storm. But we hope no such order will reach this station. Already we are under *short sail*, and, with less canvas spread, we may well fear that we shall find our destruction.

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LETTER FROM MR. DUNMORE, JANUARY  
16, 1858.

A LETTER has also been received from Mr. Dunmore, of this station, in which he gives some account of a tour of nine days, with Hohannes, on the western part of the plain, where there are Kuzelbash as well as Turkish and Armenian villages. At Scun, the principal Kuzelbash village of that region, or rather a cluster of four villages, they spent two nights. The first night they were "cordially received and treated with marked attention." Twenty persons spent a long evening with them, and "listened with manifest interest to the reading and preaching of the word." One was a priest. The next night, at another village of the cluster, they were welcomed and had commodious apartments, and during the evening the room was filled with as many as forty persons, including their moolah. Their champion said to Mr. Dunmore, privately, "We can't reject Mohammed.

We know all about Ali Gako. He is up there in the mountains, quite independent of the Turks; but we are here under the Turks, and can't do as we would." One of their number, more than three years ago, openly declared himself a Protestant, and was sent into exile, with his family.

In many other places they were well received, but at Korphe, an Armenian village of one hundred and forty houses, they met opposition and abuse. Mr. Dunmore writes respecting that village :

After delay of half an hour, we were conducted to comfortable quarters. As it was early in the afternoon, and the sun was shining brightly, we stood outside of the door, reading and preaching to a small company that gathered about us. Presently we had a shower of manure thrown upon our heads by a woman on the roof, who repeated the insult three times, and stormed furiously because we stood in front of our own door, reading the words of Jesus. But as we were unmoved by the assault, the modest maiden, despairing of success, soon retired. In the evening we had between twenty and thirty persons at our room, though but few of them were disposed to listen to words of truth and soberness. Filled with wine from morning till night, and from night till morning, the people of that village are as degraded, and in as hopeless a case, as I have found anywhere. The next morning, when we were mounting our horses, a shower of dirt and water came down upon us from the roof; but remembering the words of Jesus, "If they have persecuted me, they will persecute you also," we prayed God to forgive them and rode home.

### ~~~~~ CONSTANTINOPLE.

LETTER FROM MR. PEABODY, MARCH  
12, 1858.

### *Opposition at Khanoos.*

MR. PEABODY continues to feel much interest in his former field, Erzurum and its vicinity; and this letter has reference mainly to the present state of things in that region. The aspect of affairs has changed, not for the better, but for the worse, so far as the

liberty and peace of the Protestant community are concerned; yet the opposition has been awakened by indications that the truth was making progress, and may result in occasioning its far greater progress.

In my last in regard to Khanoos and the region around, I was able to report a good degree of prosperity and liberty. The enemy could not witness this without alarm; and as there is now no missionary at Erzroom, and Mr. Brant, the former English Consul, to whom, under God, the Protestants there were indebted for the peace they have for several years enjoyed, has removed from that city, they have regarded the present as a favorable opportunity to return to their former practices. Wheat, to a large amount, has been demanded of the pastor, and of the Protestants, and stones which they have taken from a burying ground given to them by the Armenians without any conditions, and which belonged to that ancient sect of Protestants, or Paulicians, that sprang up there hundreds of years since, they are not allowed to use for building a chapel and school-room, unless they pay 500 piasters each; though it has been decided by Turkish law that they have a right to them, the Turks not being willing to carry that decision into effect.

Not long since one of the Protestants went to a neighboring village to collect some debts, when an Armenian attacked him, striking him in his face and breaking out one of his teeth. He made complaint of this abuse, but was told it would not be regarded unless he could produce witnesses, though the blood with which he was covered was a sufficient testimony to the outrage committed, and the Turks well know that no Armenians dare to testify in favor of a Protestant.

#### *Outrages in Moosh.*

A short time ago another Protestant, a young man, went to a village of Moosh, was married by an Armenian priest, and returned home with his wife. At midnight two Armenians entered his house,

took the bride by force, mounted her upon a horse, and sent her with a Turk to another village, and so maltreated the young husband that they compelled him to say he was of their faith. But notwithstanding these gross outrages, these two men are left unpunished.

Another Protestant, residing in a village of Moosh, gave his niece to a young man of the same faith with herself, for which offence he has been beaten, imprisoned, and so tortured that he has been compelled to leave the village with his family. But this was not enough. He was at length, when all other means failed to effect the object of his persecutors, carried before the moodir, (governor,) and compelled to take an oath, that if at any future time he should become a Protestant, or should attend Protestant meetings, he would pay a thousand piasters to the government, and submit to the indignity and barbarity of having his nose and lips cut off.

In speaking of the causes of this new persecution, I should have mentioned the conversion of a teacher and one of his pupils, belonging to John the Baptist's monastery near Moosh, where he was employed as a teacher. This event produced a tremendous excitement both in Moosh and Khanoos, and was the immediate occasion of the outburst of violence. This teacher is now employed in our school at Khanoos, but the hostility manifested towards him is so great that he is anxious to remove to some other place.

#### *Special Prayer-meetings at Constantinople.*

In view of the extended religious awakening in our own country, which to so great extent is connected with, and manifested in meetings for prayer, the following paragraph will awaken much more interest than might be the case under other circumstances; and will, it may be hoped, lead many at home to more earnest supplication in behalf of the missionary stations.

There exists in Scotland, a society which for several years has sent out a circular, inviting all evangelical Chris-

tians to observe eight days of special prayer for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom throughout the world. This invitation was extended to our brethren at the monthly concert, last Sabbath. At our regular prayer meeting Monday morning, the topic suggested by the circular was made a subject of special prayer. All present seemed to feel that it was good to be there, for the Holy Spirit was evidently with us. After the close of this meeting, one of our most influential and devoted native sisters sent a request to me, that on each of the seven succeeding days we should hold a similar meeting, taking up, each morning, the subject suggested by the Scotch brethren. The next morning the meeting was well attended, though it was not extensively known that there was to be one, and so all the meetings, thus far, have been. An unusual degree of interest and tenderness of feeling are manifested in them, and we trust this is the commencement of a far greater degree of spiritual prosperity in our churches. Similar meetings are held at Hass Keuy and Pera. Some of our brethren appear to possess an unusually deep impression of entire dependence upon the Holy Spirit for their own progress in the divine life, and for the conversion of sinners. May this impression be greatly deepened and strengthened.

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### *Southern Armenian Mission.—Turkey.*

#### *O O R F A.*

LETTER FROM MR. NUTTING, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

IN this letter Mr. Nutting gives some account "of the events of the past year at Oorfa, and of the present condition of the field" under his care. "The gospel has been regularly preached on the Sabbath, and two or three times during each week, by a missionary or a native preacher." In the spring, some disaffection sprang up in the congregation, towards the native preacher and also towards the church; and the preacher ultimately left, changing places for the sum-

mer with another, who had been laboring at Marash and Birjick. He "won the confidence of all, and labored faithfully." Mr. Nutting removed from Aintab early in the summer, reaching Oorfa, with his family, on the 13th of June.

#### *Obtaining a Chapel—Violent Opposition.*

Soon after my arrival the lease of our chapel expired, and being unable to renew it, or to secure any other house for a place of worship, owing to the determined opposition of the Armenian ecclesiastics, public worship and preaching could be held only in my own dwelling, which was remote from the Armenians. In August I obtained part of a house by rent, sufficient for our present necessity. The owner of the other part of the house had rented it to a Catholic, who was greatly opposed to the Protestants, and especially to having the gospel preached so near to him. He declared he would not allow us to worship there, and that if we did so he would convert his part of the house into a groggery and distillery. This threat he actually carried into execution so far as to procure a large jug of rum, and collect a large company of Armenians to drink it during the time of our evening meeting, that by their drunken shouts the preaching and worship might be broken up. Hundreds of people also collected on the roofs of the adjoining houses and threw stones, filth and water upon the Protestants, as they were leaving the place of worship to return to their homes. I was not present that evening, but was told the native preacher adapted his remarks to the occasion, discoursing upon the duty of meekness and forbearance, returning good for evil, and praying for those who persecute us; and that the brethren, with one exception, were enabled to act in this spirit towards those who were persecuting them.

But one of them, naturally of a very violent temper, could not bridle his tongue, when a woman, employed by the enemy to do it, came up and spit in his



face, just as his eye lighted on an ecclesiastic among the crowd. He exclaimed, in a loud voice, "There," pointing to the priest, "is the ringleader of all this tumult." This still more enraged the bystanders, and though no blood was shed, there were some blows and more curses; and the next day nearly if not quite all the Armenians in that ward signed a petition to the pasha, that the Protestants might not be allowed to assemble any more in that new place of worship.

#### *A wise Pasha.*

The pasha, who had then recently been appointed, and had previously been somewhat acquainted with the distinctive differences between the Protestants and the Armenians, as also with the merits of the case in question, gave them no countenance. He told them the Protestants had a right to any place of worship which suited them, if they could hire it; and that the way to eject them from their present place would be, for the tenant of the other portion of the house to buy them out. Or, if they could not effect that, and the tenant did not wish to be so near the preaching of the gospel, he might leave and find another house. This answer silenced them at the time, but at our subsequent meetings, on the very next Sabbath and the second Sabbath, so much noise and disturbance were made by the Catholic, and those of like mind whom he brought into his house for the purpose, that the pasha, being informed of the facts, ordered the man to leave the premises forthwith. The result was, that I felt constrained to purchase, not being able to hire the part he vacated, in order to be secure against similar disturbances in future.

The price, Mr. Nutting says, was less than twice the rent paid for the other and smaller part of the house, for two years. The Protestant congregation is small, about twenty, and has not increased; yet it is said the number of readers and hearers of the gospel is constantly increasing, and more Bibles and Testaments were sold during the last than during any previous year.

#### *A Reform Movement.*

Early in 1857, a considerable number of Armenians began to assemble by themselves, in the school-house connected with their church, on the Sabbath and evenings, for the purpose of hearing the Scriptures read in an intelligible language. The readers were the school-teacher and another very interesting and intelligent young man, son of one of the principal Armenians. The Armenian ecclesiastics (they were without a bishop during most of the last year) allowed this movement because they feared those concerned in it would become Protestants if forbidden to search the Scriptures, and they wished them still to retain their connection with the old church and its sacraments. The number of those thus assembling increased through the summer, until, as I am credibly informed, it amounted to not less than forty men; who were bound together to assist each other in case of persecution, to contribute to meet the expenses attending their meetings, and not to join the Protestants except in a body, when they should have been excommunicated from the old church. About the first of November a bishop arrived, and though at first very gracious to the reform party, it was not more than a month before he forbade their assembling for such a purpose in the school-house, and deposed the school-teacher. The effect of this has not been, as we supposed it might be, to drive the inquirers entirely away from the church and its worship, to hear the gospel as preached by us; neither has it caused them to discontinue the private reading of the Bible, and assembling to hear it read; nor yet has it served to diminish their number, but rather to increase it. They at first talked of buying or building a place for public worship, and employing the deposed school-master to teach their children and preach. But they have given that up, and now meet together in two divisions, in each others' houses. None of them have been excommunicated, nor

have any entirely discontinued their attendance at the Armenian church, though some go only often enough to avoid the reproach of having deserted their religion. I have no doubt that all this is working for the ultimate furtherance of our cause, though the present effect is to prevent the increase of our congregation. Men inclined to read and hear the truth go with these reformers, as they can do this without the reproach of being Protestants.

Mr. Nutting thinks some of the leading men in this movement really desire the progress of the truth, and do not suppose they are preventing this by keeping aloof from Protestantism. They fear reproach, persecution, and family divisions, if they join the missionary.

#### *The Church—Prospects.*

One member of the little church at Oorfa has been suspended. "The other five give increasingly clear evidence that they are the children of God." After referring to various wrong views and expectations which had apparently been entertained by the Protestants, and to his efforts to correct them, our brother writes:

On the whole, I feel encouraged. There is evidence that our labors are not in vain. The brethren seem to be growing in grace, are beginning to feel that they have been brought into the vineyard to work, and are more diligent in studying the Bible and in bringing others to the knowledge of it. Those out of the church are feeling less anxious to press into it, and to the Lord's table, prepared or unprepared, and are beginning to have higher views of what true Christianity is, and of the necessity of regeneration. There is, I think, also, a deeper and more general feeling of the absolute necessity of the Holy Spirit's influence, to make the preaching of the gospel of any avail to the enlightening and salvation of men here. The people see that they have been putting too much dependence upon having a missionary with them, and thinking that only a missionary was needed to make every thing go right. Now, three at least of the brethren seem

to feel, as never before, especially within two weeks, that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." The way seems now in some measure prepared for God to work. Seeds of gospel truth have been sown in many minds.

#### *Out-stations.*

There are two out-stations connected with Oorfa, Adiaman and Severeck—the former containing about 8,000, and the latter perhaps 7,000 inhabitants. "In both a good work seems commenced, but it is specially interesting and promising at Adiaman." Mr. and Mrs. Nutting went to that place, supposed to have been never before visited by an American missionary, in August last. They were accompanied by Mrs. Hodges, the mother of Mrs. Nutting, who there "fell asleep." But before her death she became much interested in the people, so as to say, "Here, rather than in any other place, would I like to live and labor." Immediately after his return to Oorfa, in September, "in accordance with the earnest request of a little company who had left the old church," Mr. Nutting sent a married helper to that place. In November, accompanied by Mr. White, who was at Oorfa for the winter, he visited Severeck and Adiaman. He writes:

We found a more interesting state of things at Severeck, by far, than we had expected, there being four men who seemed to love the truth, and to be determined, at all hazards, to know it. Many others were said to be reading the Bible, and accessible. Baron Manook, from Diarbekir, (educated at Bebek,) is there for the present, until some one can be procured from Aintab. We reached Adiaman Saturday, and remained until a week from the following Monday, over two Sabbaths. Nine men wished to be enrolled as Protestants, who seemed a good deal enlightened. One of these, with whose apparent modesty and docility we were much pleased, had been, until after my visit in September, a priest in the Armenian church.

There were found to be 660 tax-payers (i. e. males over fifteen years of age) of the Armenian and Syrian population of the city. "The Mussulman population, mostly of the Koord-

ish race, is twice the Christian." Mr. and Mrs. White went again to Adiaman January 15, and Mr. Nutting had not heard from them February 5, the snow which fell the day after they left having rendered the roads impassable.

#### *Other Places.*

There are other places in this field which should be occupied as out-stations; Germish, an Armenian village of 600 inhabitants, six miles east of Oorfa; Jibbin, 35 miles west-north-west, containing, I am told, about the same number of people as Germish, about half Armenians and the others of a sect much like the Fellahs; and Ali Gore, a Yezidee village of 500 inhabitants, among whom are about ten families of Armenians. This place is 25 miles south-west of Oorfa, on the fertile and populous plain of Serooj, the Arabic name of Abraham's great-grandfather. Some seeds of gospel truth have been sown in each of these places, and we hope to be the means of sowing more as soon as the Spring opens.

Within fifteen or twenty miles of Ali Gore, on the plain of Serooj, there are said to be more than 360 villages. On my way from Aintab, in November, I turned a little from the usual road and passed through the north part of Serooj, seeing only, as I was told, the poorest part of the country, and the beginning of the population; yet I counted sixty villages averaging thirty houses each. From what I saw and heard, and from the fact that the most fertile part of the country was below and beyond the village of Ali Gore, which was the limit of my opportunity for observation, I feel confident that there cannot be less than half the number of villages universally reported by the inhabitants. In Serooj, within forty miles of Oorfa, south-west, there cannot be less than 25,000 souls, nearly all of whom were originally Yezidees, or something resembling them. The larger part now are nominally Moslems, made so by force. Their language is generally Koordish.

Mr. Nutting urges the claims of Oorfa to at least one more mission family. He supposes the whole population of the field coming immediately under the care of that station cannot be less than 128,000.

#### *Later Intelligence — Persecution at Adiaman.*

On the 19th of February, Mr. Nutting added:

As the roads have been blocked up with snow, I have left my letter unfinished until now, that I might add the latest news when there should be some prospect of forwarding it to Aleppo. Mr. White has written me twice from Adiaman since my last date. Mrs. White had been very sick, but was nearly well five days ago. The work there is full of interest. There has been persecution, and the Armenians say they will wipe out Protestantism from the city. They are at their old tricks, increasing the taxes of those leaning to Protestantism, and causing them to be imprisoned and beaten on false charges. The truth, nevertheless, is spreading. The average congregation on the Sabbath is already much larger than it is here. Last Sabbath, at the noon meeting, Mr. White writes, sixty were present; and Monday evening thirty-five, of whom twelve were females. The progress of the work there is much like that at Aintab, and many interesting incidents are mentioned.

#### *The Spirit Working.*

Since I commenced this letter many things have come to my knowledge which, though I cannot now mention them particularly, seem clearly to indicate that God is working by his Spirit in very many minds. Nearly as many books have been sold within the last twelve days as were sold during the whole of January, though in January more were sold than during several previous months. Mr. C., the oldest of the members of the little church, is very active and prayerful. He has recently been twice invited to go among the

Syrians, and tells me that as many as twenty Syrians come and listen attentively to his reading and exposition of the Scriptures. He has gone again this evening, to hold a meeting at a private house by special invitation. He is a plain, blunt man, but one whom I love, and I can truly say of him, that he seems to prefer the progress of the gospel above every thing else. May God raise up many like him here.

### Syria Mission.

#### B'HAMDUN.

##### STATION REPORT.

THE report from this station was not received in season to appear in the Herald for May, in connection with other station reports from Syria; a few extracts will be given here. Mr. Benton commences his review of the year by saying: "We desire, first of all, to offer humble and devout thanks to God, for the preservation of life, and the renewed opportunities for publishing the glad tidings of salvation upon this goodly mountain." "While we have lived, the first founder, and a most earnest and successful laborer at this station, the lamented Dr. Eli Smith, has ceased from his labors."

#### Religious Services.

During the year, the preaching services, Sabbath school, Bible classes, monthly concerts, and other means of grace, have been sustained with much the same attendance as in former years; and with some more distinct manifestations of the presence and power of the Holy Ghost, and the promised advancement of Christ's kingdom, than we have witnessed before.

Three persons, "first fruits from the daughters of Lebanon," have been admitted as members of the church at Beirut, and the report says:

Two other members of the same class, and also six members of the men's Bible class, have more recently been examined for admission to the same evangelical church; and we inquire, in faith, "Is it not yet a very little while, and Lebanon

shall be turned into a fruitful field; \* \* \* and the deaf shall hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity and out of darkness? The meek also shall increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men shall rejoice in the Holy One of Israel."

#### Schools.

Eight primary schools, including the girls' school at B'hamdun, have been continued, or resumed, from the previous year, comprising upwards of 350 pupils, of whom about one-fifth are girls.

The entire system of education is pre-eminently Christian, designed and adapted ever to set forth Christ crucified as the promised Savior of the world, and especially the Savior of all them that receive him. The only books used in these schools are the publications of our mission press, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The daily inculcations of evangelical doctrines and Christian duties, explained and exemplified by the teachers, is always the leading object. The immortal soul is unfettered; the mind is aroused to think; reason is called into exercise; conscience is made free; and light arises out of darkness.

Among these hundreds of promising pupils, which might readily be increased to thousands, scattered in a hundred villages of this district; and among other hundreds of patients, in all their sicknesses, coming to us for medicines and relief, we find new encouragements to hope from year to year, and stronger motives and obligations to keep us at this advanced outpost, to live and to die, if the Lord will, for the christianization of Syria.

#### Changes in Syria.

As this report was made at the close of his tenth year of missionary service, Mr. Benton naturally looks back upon that whole period; and after referring to deaths, and various other changes in the mission, he remarks:

In 1847, no evangelical church had been organized. Now we have the churches gathered at Beirut in 1848, at

Hasbeiya in 1851, at Abeih in 1852, at Sidon in 1855, and one at Aleppo, transferred with the northern part of our territory to the South Armenian mission. (An immense field at the east has also been transferred to the Assyria mission.) The number of converts gathered in the first twenty-five years has been increased five fold, and the primary schools ten fold during the last ten years. Instead of two we have nine stations, with sixteen places for preaching the gospel from Sabbath to Sabbath; and nearly four times as many preachers as in 1847.

Reviewing the entire history of the mission, from its commencement, we find one hundred and twenty years of labor, by all its members, in this field. If a suitable deduction be allowed from this, for time spent in acquiring the language and gaining a knowledge of the habits and prejudices of the people, and a comparison be made with other fields, I am persuaded that the mission to Syria will be found to occupy a high position on a list of the most favored missions; a position adapted to encourage the faith and reanimate the hope of all the friends of Zion, and awaken new anthems of praise to the great Redeemer.

After the temporary disbanding of the female boarding school in Syria, a select class of girls was formed at B'hamdön, "all residents of the village and Protestant girls of much promise." The hope is expressed, that a church may be organized at that station within a few months.

### Assyria Mission.—Turkey.

#### DIARBEEKIR.

##### STATION REPORT.

No very marked incidents, it is stated, have occurred at Diarbekir during the year 1857, materially affecting the condition of the missionary work. The brethren say: "We would that we could speak more of souls converted, and of cheering evidence that Christ's kingdom is to be speedily established in this wide field. \* \* Duty is ours, results are from the Lord. Yet, knowing that he is usually pleased to bless faithful

effort on the part of his servants, we humble ourselves in view of the fact that so little progress has been made here during the year now passed." Yet labor has by no means been in vain.

#### Preaching.—The Church.

The average attendance upon the Sabbath and weekly services has been, in numbers, about the same as during the previous year; but we are glad to say that it has been a more uniform and regular attendance than ever before. During the hot months of the summer, the audiences were never before so large. The lack of general increase may be accounted for, in part, from the formation of a party in this city, headed by men either hostile to the Protestant work, or endeavoring to quiet an awakened conscience and yet escape the odium of Protestantism.

During the year our chapel and school-room have been enlarged and very materially improved, and our former native preacher, Tomas, has returned from Bebek to labor again with us.

Nine persons (seven males and two females) have been received to the church on profession of their faith, and with one exception, give good evidence that they are new creatures in Christ Jesus. This exception gave the first occasion for the sad duty of excommunicating since the formation of our church, now numbering forty members. Three more have been propounded for admission, at the first communion season in 1858.

#### Schools.—Books.

Our schools still continue to exert their useful influence. Especially does the girls' school now bid fair to be a very valuable auxiliary to our work. A sister of our native preacher Tomas has returned from the Haas-keuy seminary, and, under the supervision of Mrs. Knapp, makes a very efficient teacher of a girls' school, of a higher grade than Diarbekir has hitherto enjoyed.



The former teacher of the girls' school now has charge of the instruction of the women in reading, giving lessons from house to house. More than forty women are thus learning to read the word of life, and some of them make very commendable progress.

Nor can we lightly esteem the influence exerted by the many books, principally Bibles, which have been sold during the year; by which truth, making wise the simple and purifying the heart, enters many a house where the preacher does not find entrance, and exerts its silent influence upon the minds of many who would not be seen listening to the public proclamation of it.

Books have gone forth from our depository, this year, to the distance of Billia, and we have received, from sales, more than two hundred dollars. The medical practice of Dr. Nutting has been, as usual, of great service, and not alone to the missionaries and the work in Diarbekir. Our friends at Aintab, Oorfa, Kharpoot, and Arabkir, have also received most important aid, in visits made by Dr. N. to these several places.

#### Out-Stations.

The congregation and school at Cut-terbul, on the other side of the river, have continued through the year in a prosperous condition. Five members of our church are residents of that village. At Hinee things seem to remain nearly stationary, yet we hope the work of grace is advancing in the hearts of a number there who have received the truth, and several were accepted for admission, in October, to the church at Diarbekir; but the weather prevented their attendance. Chermoogh, eighteen hours from Diarbekir, and formerly an out-station of Kharpoot, has been assigned to Diarbekir, and a Protestant school, with a few scholars, has been commenced there.

Visits of longer or shorter duration, by missionaries and native helpers, have been made during the year to the large

towns of Hazzo, Egil, Argana, and Bakur-Maden, and thus the way is being prepared for a permanent occupation, as we hope at no distant day, of these important posts. Some arrangements have also been made for a system of colportage, by which we trust light may be spread among a multitude of smaller villages sitting in darkness.

Great disappointment is expressed, that no provision has yet been made for manning Mardin, "the head quarters of the Jacobite church, and the stronghold of Catholicism, which is so rapidly extending its influence;" and at the close of the report, touching reference is made to the early death of Mrs. Williams, at Mosul, the sister of Mrs. Walker of this station.

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#### Micronesia Mission.

WITHIN a few weeks, a large number of letters, journals, and other documents, connected with the Micronesia mission and the voyage of the *Morning Star*, have been received at the Missionary House. Most of these documents were brought by the *Morning Star* to the Sandwich Islands, but the dates are from as early as November, 1856, to December, 1857. Of course, a selection must be made for the pages of the *Herald*, even from among such as were perhaps designed for publication. In several instances, different journals cover the same ground, and in letters different writers narrate the same events; so that what would otherwise have been published from one communication, is superseded by what is found in another.

#### PONAPE.

LETTER FROM DR. GULICK, JULY 1, 1857.

#### Labors.

This letter will serve, in some measure, to bring down the history of the missionary work at Shalong Point, (Ascension Island,) from the date of letters previously published, to near the time of the arrival of the *Morning Star*. Dr. Gulick first presents some view of his varied efforts to bring the truth in contact with the minds and hearts of the degraded people around him.

I have comparatively little to report respecting my field during the months of May and June. My Sabbath labors have been about the same as in past

months, only that I have added another to my former preaching places, and am therefore obliged to cease visiting the north part of the tribe on the Sabbath. I preach at my own place early Sabbath morning, before breakfast, to a congregation of from twenty to twenty-five, and then leave the Sabbath scholars to Mrs. Gulick, while I go out to my other congregations. The first of these is at Tulapail, where I have an assembly varying from twenty to forty. Without stopping to teach them from books, farther than, sometimes, to write on their slates the heads of my discourse, I pass on to Mutokaloj, the residence of a white man, where my congregation varies from five to twenty-five. After a religious service, I teach them to read. Then I visit the islet of Na, where I teach and pray with the chief and his wife, who have but recently applied for instruction. During the week I visit Owa and Aru, in the north of the tribe, to teach a white man's family, and to instruct the Wajai, with two of his wives. I go with my wife, as frequently as possible, each week, to the different places near us where we have scholars; and our time is much occupied, particularly that of my wife, by scholars coming to receive instruction. They bring their books with them when they come to trade or work, and they often come merely to read.

#### *Printing—Scholars.*

On the 16th of January we commenced printing, and we have, thus far, printed about 7,000 pages in Ponapean. In May we struck off four Ponape hymns, which are read by our pupils, and also sung, for it is a part of our labors, at present, to teach singing. Some already sing Mr. Sturges's translation of "There is a happy land," in accents that are, to us at least, very sweet. Our scholars now number about an hundred, some having fallen off, as might have been anticipated. Those that do continue to study are constantly surprising us by their enthusiasm and diligence. Four

young persons are able to retire from my preaching and write a very respectable synopsis of the discourse. Several others, both men and women, have bought slates, and are beginning to write short sentences of their own construction.

The Wajai, the second chief of the tribe, is professedly on the Christian side. It is a very significant foreshadowing of the coming reformation, that such a chief is willing even to be spoken of as on this side. He prays daily to God, and professes to keep the Sabbath. He is spoken of by the natives as doing so, but I have occasion to know, that this observance is hardly even an external one; and he is a polygamist.

#### *Foreign Residents.*

The foreign residents are very respectful in my presence, but some of them are becoming much displeased with my increasing influence among the natives and their consequent enlightenment. I have heard of their telling the chiefs, in the hope of alienating them from me, that they were losing their power over their subjects, and I was becoming their chief; but they only defeat themselves. Beyond the circle of those who come under our special instruction, a gradual but palpable change is being effected in conduct towards us. We are treated with much more respect than we were even six months ago. In cases of difficulty with sea captains, we are applied to by chiefs for advice and influence; and they very frequently come to us to know the prices of articles of trade, having more confidence in our word than in that of other foreigners.

#### *Encouraged yet Sad.*

I need hardly say that we are much encouraged by these various indications of an agitation in the stagnant waters. But it saddens us that we can report comparatively little of a directly religious nature. We know of none of whom we feel sure that they have gone to Christ to ask forgiveness of sin, with

a sufficiently realizing sense of sinfulness. Several profess to pray, night and morning, and a number are very constant and attentive hearers on the Sabbath; but they do not seem to be drawn to a Savior with that warm gratitude we desire to see. There is little, we often fear, specially attractive to them in prayer and praise. Our hearts are inexpressibly heavy and anxious at this state of things. We are very assiduous in teaching, and in endeavoring, by various means, to open avenues for communicating the gospel, which is the only power in which we have any confidence for awakening and renovating. We would by no means speak, or think, of these various measures as *preparatives* for the gospel; they are merely different methods of getting the glorious words of life before those whose souls we seek.

*A Few of whom there is Hope.*

Let me not, however, give the impression that we have no hope as to a true religious work in any of our poor people. There are two or three individuals over whom our hearts yearn with great interest. One is a man somewhat advanced in life, who has for two years been a very diligent and interested hearer, and for most of that time has professed to pray daily. He has become quite familiar with Scripture history and truth. Nearly every Saturday he comes by canoe from his place, a mile and a half distant, and spends the night in my boat house, to be present at our early Sabbath service. He is, and has for a long time been, very bold in opposing heathen ceremonies, and has nothing to do with them. I am frequently surprised at the way in which he will attack the heathenism of priests and chiefs before their faces.

They have prophesied his death, but he replies that he will probably outlive them. He frequently volunteers to help paddle my canoe on my Sabbath trips, and as he is the head man of his station, this is quite an act of condescension. When

sent for to feast a chief on the Sabbath, he always refuses. Every evening, at least, he has family singing and prayer. Sabbath evening, after my return from preaching, he comes in with docility, to be catechised with the members of my family, and usually a few others, on the subject of my morning's discourse. I sometimes query how much more we are to require of a dark-minded heathen before admitting him to church privileges. He has a daughter, fourteen or fifteen years of age, who seems to be very conscientious, and interested in the truth, and who has professed to pray in secret for more than a year. There are one or two other individuals quite attentive, and for whom I have hope. "Brethren, pray for us."

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APIA.—(CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND.)

LETTER FROM MR. BINGHAM, NOVEMBER 23, 1857.

Voyage of the Morning Star.

THE Morning Star left Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, August 7, and Waiman, August 11, 1857, for Micronesia. Passing through the two chains composing the Marshall Islands, she reached Strong's Island September 8, took on board Messrs. Snow and Pierson, and anchored at Ascension Island September 23. From there, after the general meeting of the Micronesia mission, the vessel returned, leaving Mr. Snow again at Strong's Island, placing Mr. Bingham at a new station, on Apia, and Messrs. Doane and Pierson on Ebon, or Covell's Island, also a new station, and reaching Honolulu, January 28, 1858. Captain Moore has forwarded a full journal of the cruise, and Mr. Gulick, father of Dr. Gulick, of Ascension Island, who went with the vessel, as delegate from the Hawaiian Missionary Society, has also made a report. But this letter from Mr. Bingham, who, it will be remembered, went in the Morning Star from Boston, to join the Micronesia mission, while it brings to view the circumstances under which he has commenced his work at an island before unoccupied, is perhaps sufficiently full in its account of the voyage. Captain Moore says, on returning to Honolulu: "We have anchored fifteen times, have discovered a new island, were the first to enter Covell's Island lagoon, and for the

amount of work done, our chapter of accidents is small—one sounding-lead lost and two oars broken."

The reader may be aided in tracing the course of the vessel, by turning to the map of Micronesia, in the *Missionary Herald* for February, 1857. He will also find many interesting facts respecting the groups of islands visited, and the two islands on which new stations have now been taken, in the journal of Dr. Pierson's voyage, in the *Herald* for March last. This letter was commenced by Mr. Bingham on board the vessel, at anchor off his new station on the island of Apia.

From Waimea to Strong's Island.

Our long, long wanderings in the little missionary ship are now at an end. We reached our pleasant anchorage on Tuesday evening, November 17. Perhaps you will be interested in a brief outline of our voyagings since I last wrote you, when off Waimea, August 11. You will have learned of our departure from that port on the evening of that day. For more than a fortnight we were favored with gentle trade-winds, and on Wednesday, August 26, the *Morning Star* made the first island of Micronesia. This was Udirick, one of the northernmost of the Radack chain. A few inhabitants were observed upon the shore, but we held no intercourse with them. On the morning of Saturday, August 29, we sighted the Prince Menzikoff Islands, the central group of the Ralick chain. During the day we passed seventeen islets connected by coral reefs, but observed no inhabitants till we reached the last and southernmost. Here we counted eighteen people upon the shore. A canoe was observed, putting off towards us. It was manned by four athletic, copper-colored natives; who reminded us, in their appearance, of the Indians of North America. Circular ear rings, four inches in diameter, were completely enveloped by the extended flesh of the lower part of the ear. Their long hair was twisted up in a knot behind their heads, and their only clothing was a fringed skirt, of stripped bark, about their loins. We

made them a few presents, but could not induce them to come on board. We tried to tell them that our vessel was a "missionary ship," but we spoke in an unknown tongue. This canoe was afterwards joined by another, containing only one man, whose constant theme but too plainly indicated the commonly vile conduct of foreigners visiting the island. This, our first interview with the heathen, made me long to tell them of the blessed Savior.

Welcomed by the Missionaries.

Calms, head winds, and currents, made our passage from this group to Strong's Island very protracted and tedious. It was not till the morning of Tuesday, September 8, that we came to anchor in the beautiful mountain-locked harbor of Lile. Here we were most cordially welcomed by Mr. Snow and Dr. Pierson, with their families. For two years they had received no letters from home, and as you will doubtless learn from their pens, they had been in a very unsettled state for several weeks, a party of rebels having been blockaded by the king's forces for two months. For days in succession they had considered themselves in great peril, and hailed with joy the arrival of the "*Morning Star*."

We remained at Strong's Island a week, when, having taken on board Mr. Snow and Dr. Pierson, we made sail for Ascension Island, September 15. On the morning of the 22d, we sighted Wellington Island, at which we touched for a few hours. Here we found the natives friendly, and much under the influence of Mr. Higgins, from Brewster, Mass., who seems to have induced them to adopt quite a civilized dress for this part of the world. We came to anchor the next day in Metalanin harbor, Ascension Island, where we were cordially welcomed by Dr. Gulick, whose meeting with his grey-haired father was quite affecting. Our stay at this island was upwards of three weeks, during which time the sessions of our "general meet-

ing" were held, in part at Shalong, in part at Ron Kiti.

Any exploration to the West, on the present trip of the Morning Star, was deemed inadvisable. On her way from Metalanin to Ron Kiti, the vessel touched at Jekoits harbor, where we took on board Mr. Doane's effects. While at this place, on one occasion, the Wajai was about to stone his people, alleging that Mr. Doane was leaving them on account of the irregularity of their attendance upon Sabbath worship.

Return to Strong's Island.

At their general meeting the mission designated Messrs. Doane and Pierson, with their wives, to commence a new station among the Marshall Islands, and Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, with Kanoa, from the Sandwich Islands, to go to the Kingsmill group.

We left Ascension for Strong's Island on the 16th of October, our little vessel being crowded apparently to the utmost, having on board no less than forty-one persons, besides a hold crowded with missionaries' provisions and effects. On our way to Strong's Island, we touched at Wellington and McAskill Islands. The wildness, crudeness, almost entire nakedness, uncouthness, friendliness, and inquisitiveness; the eagerness for fish-hooks and beads, and the noisiness of the inhabitants of this latter group, will not soon be forgotten. We trust, that not many years will pass before a Hawaiian missionary will be placed among them. On Monday evening, October 26, we were off the mouth of Lile harbor. Mr. Snow and Dr. Pierson reached their homes in our small boat. Before morning the current had carried us thirty miles to the eastward of the island, and it was not till Wednesday noon that we were able to reach our anchorage, and even then we were assisted by the boats of two vessels at anchor in the harbor, during a towing of several miles, under a burning sun. At this port we left six individuals, and took on board eight more, thus making our number forty-three. In addition to our full cargo, we

also took on board Dr. Pierson's, Doreka's and Kanoa's effects, and other articles, which filled up nearly every square foot of the decks.

Ebon, or Covell's Island.

On the morning of November 3, we weighed anchor and made sail for the Kingsmill Islands, intending to touch at Pleasant and Ocean Islands. The winds carried us so far to the east that we sighted Namarik (Baring's Island) on Sunday morning, November 8, but held no intercourse with the shore, and on the next morning made Ebon, (Covell's Island,) the group on which Mr. Doane and Dr. Pierson will probably be located. Seventeen canoes came off to us, manned with an average of six men each. One man, in the first canoe that reached us, upon being addressed in his own language by Dr. Pierson, immediately recognized him, and exclaimed repeatedly, and with great joy, "Doketur," "Doketur," (Doctor.) The news soon spread like wildfire among the fleet of canoes. The man who recognized the doctor, was one of the party who were drifted to Strong's Island, in April, 1856, and who started for their homes in canoes, a part of which they had built at Strong's Island, in the following August.

When they learned that Dr. Pierson was expecting to return to Ebon in the course of one or two moons, they were greatly delighted. After a visit of several hours with them, we held on our course for the Kingsmill Islands, having been very favorably impressed with the natives, notwithstanding the frequent reports which we had heard of their treachery and ferocity. On account of Dr. Pierson's acquaintance with the Kingsmill Islands, it was deemed best that we should be located before himself and Mr. Doane.

Apia, or Charlotte's Island.

On the morning of Friday, November 13, while I was standing on the royal yard, it was my privilege to be the first

of our company to desecrate my future field of labor. During the day we coasted for miles along the south-western shore of Apia. Being unable to find a good anchorage before night, our captain determined to stand off and on until morning. At midnight it fell calm, by sunrise a westerly current had drifted us nearly out of sight of land, and it was not till the next Monday night that we came to anchor off the main entrance to the lagoon, about midway of the coral reef which forms the south-western boundary of this lagoon. On the afternoon of the same day, the *Sarah Ann*, of Sidney, a hermaphrodite brig, engaged in the cocoa-nut oil trade, and commanded by Capt. Randall, who has been a resident on these islands fifteen years, came to anchor two miles to the south of us, off the mouth of a narrower entrance to the lagoon. On Tuesday morning we sounded out the passage against which we were anchored, and at the same hour in the afternoon the two vessels entered the lagoon by their respective passages. The average depth of our passage was from three to four fathoms, and the least depth over which we passed was two and one-half fathoms.

Kuināna, the capital, lies on the other side of the lagoon, five or six miles distant from the small islet, near the passage by which we entered. While beating up to this village, we were favored with a fine view of this noble ocean lake, over which we glided along with as little rocking as if moored to India Wharf. The depth of the lagoon varied from five to fifteen fathoms. At sun-down we came to anchor off Kuināna, in five fathoms of water. Quite a number of canoes came about us, by one of which we sent word to the chiefs that we desired to see them in the morning. The *Sarah Ann* came to anchor two miles to the leeward of us, occasional shoals rendering the navigation of the lagoon imprudent after dark, although its length is sixteen miles and its average width five.

The King—Captain Randall.

Early in the morning the king, Temāna, came off to us in a canoe. We invited him on board, told him who we were and for what we had come, as well as we could, by means of two Kingsmill people, whom we had brought from Strong's Island, and who had been put ashore there by a vessel which had picked them up at sea. He seemed pleased, and putting his hand on me, and on some lumber which I had brought for house building, he pointed to the shore, thus signifying his willingness that we should remain among his people.

At devotional exercises, which were held on deck, about forty natives were present. In the mean time the *Sarah Ann* had nearly reached us. I boarded her and requested Capt. Randall, when he should have come to anchor, to come on board the *Morning Star* and act for us as interpreter, in our interview with the king; to which he readily assented. While he was at anchor, on the morning of the day previous, Mr. Doane, Dr. Pierson and myself, paid him a visit. Dr. Pierson, whom he had met two years ago at Apamama, (Simpson's Islands,) he remembered. When we told him the object for which we had come, he could scarcely realize that we had no trading end in view; but being assured that we had no intention of interfering with his cocoanut-oil trade, he expressed a readiness to assist us in any way he could. The information which we obtained from him in reference to various islands of the group, from his thorough acquaintance with them, was very valuable.

A Mission Station commenced.

From the information which had been previously obtained, through Dr. Pierson, it was the prevalent opinion that Apia would be the first island in the group to be manned. Its inhabitants were known to be friendly; their number had been estimated, from good authority, at 2,500; the island was distant only six miles from Tarāwa, the largest

island of the group, with a probable population of 3,000, and from Maiaki (with a population of 1,500), twenty miles.

We had, however, contemplated a visit to Apamama, the population of which is probably not less than 4,000. It was said by some to be the most fertile island in the group, and the authority of the king, which is great, was said to extend over Hendeville and Kuria, (Woodle's,) the two adjacent islands. When Dr. Pierson visited Apamama, two years ago, the king was unwilling to receive missionaries, because, as he said, the common people would be elevated to the rank of chiefs, and he would be allowed only one wife. By his permission, nineteen whites were killed on one of his islands, and since then he has allowed no foreigners to reside on Apamama. From Capt. Randall, who has been there very recently, and who has considerable influence with the king, we learned that his feelings towards whites were still the same; and he himself could not obtain any assurance of protection from the king were he wishing to remain there permanently. For the present, he thought no place more suitable for a "depot" than Apia; and from this interview with him, our minds were more inclined to the belief that Apia was the place for the commencement of our labors.

But to return to the morning of Wednesday. Before Capt. Randall and myself left his vessel for the Morning Star, he received a visit from a son of the king, the most influential and popular man on the island. At our invitation he accompanied us in the boat, and on being informed of the object for which I had come, he expressed a willingness to receive missionaries and to render them what protection he could. When we reached the Morning Star, we stated our object in coming, to him and his father, as definitely as we could through Capt. Randall. The father, also, expressed his willingness to render what protection

he could, to our lives and property, and wished that we should take up our abode in or near Kuināna. In the afternoon of the same day, he gave us the choice of three sites, one in the village, one in its suburbs, and the third a quarter of a mile still farther distant.

House-Building.

All being agreed that Providence had apparently opened a door for us on this island, the last mentioned site was chosen as the most desirable for the erection of a small frame house, 24 feet by 16, (timber for which was on board the Morning Star,) and on the next day the labors of house-building commenced. These labors will be continued, Providence permitting, to the end of this week; when we hope the house will be rendered a suitable protection from sun and rain, for Mrs. Bingham, myself, and our effects. You would be interested in watching the faithfulness which my missionary brethren and the various members of the ship's company now daily exhibit, not exactly in preaching, or rope-pulling, but in house-building. Kanoa is also engaged in erecting an Anglo-Hawaiian house for himself and family, near by, most of the posts and poles being brought from Strong's Island, as suitable wood is exceedingly scarce on this island.

Prospects.

While in some respects the circumstances under which Mr. and Mrs. Bingham commence their lonely residence on Apia seem to be very favorable, and such as should call forth fervent gratitude, in other respects it would seem that a more desirable position might have been selected. To be upon an island so unproductive as this is said to be, and thus constrained to rely, to so great extent, for common comforts, if not for the necessities of life, upon the regular trips of the Morning Star, or any other vessel, is by no means in itself desirable. Yet Dr. Pierson, on his visit to this island in 1856, seems to have been very favorably impressed, and then stated his willingness, and that of his wife, to make it their field of labor. Under date of November 26, Mr. Bingham writes:

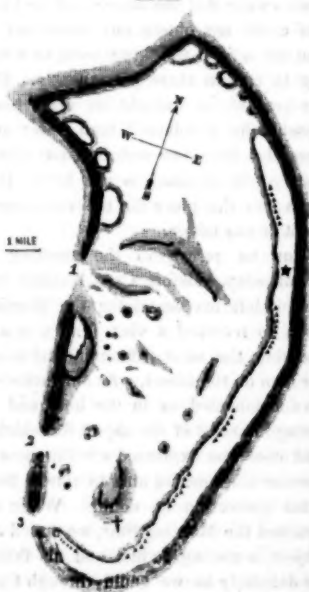
Should the vessel leave us on the second of December, it will hardly be necessary to remind you of the coincidence of this date with that of our sailing from Boston, Dec. 2, 1856. We have found our little vessel a pleasant home for many a month, while we have sailed in her not less than twenty thousand miles, over trackless oceans. It will seem strange to part with her, but it is with joy that we enter upon the work of preaching Christ to these perishing thousands. It would be pleasant to have with us an American or a medical associate; but till the Lord shall send us one, I trust we shall be willing to labor on alone, so long as the Master shall have need of us. For our temporal sustenance we shall be greatly dependent on the regular trips of the *Morning Star*. If the Micronesia mission shall be carried on as it ought to be, we fear she may be found too small, unless she be constantly employed in the service. The soil on the Kingsmill Islands is extremely poor. The natives raise nothing except a very coarse kind of large kalo, in no wise to be compared with the ordinary Hawaiian kalo. The growth of the pandanus nuts and cocoa-nuts, upon which the natives greatly subsist, is spontaneous. Fish is caught in abundance. We have not as yet discovered upon the island any wood suitable for fuel. A great abundance can be obtained at Ascension and Strong's Islands; and when another *Morning Star* shall be built, it may be found the part of economy to provide her with a small propeller, so frequent are our calms, and so strong our currents.

Before closing, let me earnestly present the claims of the thirty thousand benighted heathen who inhabit this group. Who will come to our help? So far as regards the comforts of this life, there are few attractions here; but when we think what Christ has done for us, and what he is willing to do for these poor islanders, and when we think of their perishing souls, we should find it hard to turn away from them. And we do be-

lieve that many who are now content to preach Christ among those to whom he is already known, could they but look upon these naked men, boys and girls, and almost naked women, would gladly come to our assistance in these far-off islands of the Pacific.

The year of wandering was completed, the missionary was now stationed, and the *Morning Star* sailed from Apia Dec. 2. Captain Moore gives the following as the position of the island:—Lat. $1^{\circ} 52' 30''$ N., Long. $173^{\circ} 4' 40''$ E. The cut, from a drawing sent by Captain Moore, represents the form of the island, and of the coral reef enclosing the beautiful lagoon upon the western side, and thus illustrates the general character of these coral islands. There is usually a lagoon, on the lee side of a principal island, mostly inclosed by islands and reef, but generally with a passage or passages through, by which boats, if not ships, can enter and secure a beautiful harbor. Often, as here, what is called an island is rather a cluster, composed of one island of some magnitude and a number of small "islets" along the reef.

APIA.



The clusters of dark triangles in the cut indicate the location of native villages; the

shaded spots within the lagoon designate shoals; Mr. Bingham's location is at the place marked by a star; the Flying Fish (a tender of the U. S. Exploring Expedition) got aground at the point marked by a cross; 1, 2, 3, are passages through the reef. The Morning Star entered at 1, and the Sarah Ann at 2; 3 is a boat passage only.

EBON (COVEL'S ISLAND).

LETTER FROM DR. PIERSON, DEC. 1857.

HAVING, in the foregoing letter from Mr. Bingham, followed him to his new home, it may be best to give, next in order, portions of a letter from Dr. Pierson, in which he also speaks of Mr. Bingham's situation, as well as of his own settlement, with Mr. Doane, upon Covell's Island.

Kind greeting by the Natives.

The scene here mentioned is referred to by Mr. Bingham, but Dr. Pierson's account is more full in its statement of the feelings of the people among whom he was soon to commence his residence.

On Monday morning, November 9, we were near Ebon. A large number of proas came off to us, as we did not go ashore. I stood upon the quarter deck, with the other passengers, and as soon as they came near the vessel they recognized me, and immediately my name was passed from mouth to mouth, and from proa to proa:—"Doctor! Doctor! Missionary! Missionary!"—and every one appeared delighted with the news. Soon a number of the natives were on board, all anxious to know if we intended to remain with them now, saying they had been waiting a long time for us to come. They told me, that on account of our long delay some had said they did not believe we would ever come. But others, who had become acquainted with us at Strong's Island, said we would come, "for missionaries always do as they say they will." During our interview with them I was several times taken by the arm and drawn to the side of the vessel, that I might be seen by those in the proas; so anxious were they that all might see me with their own eyes, and be assured that we had actually come.

We were told that there was but one feeling among the people, from the highest to the lowest, and that was one of desire that we should take up our abode with them. We learned that all those who were at Strong's Island, and started home in their proas, (as I mentioned in a former letter,) arrived in safety. They landed on Ailingalublub, or Elmore Island. Only a part of them were on Ebon at this time. Others were visiting around upon other islands of this chain, and they will communicate intelligence about missionaries.

Apia—Dr. Pierson's Impressions.

We did not now remain at Ebon, because Capt. Moore and Mr. Bingham both wished me to go to the Kingsmill islands, on account of my acquaintance with the people and islands, formed during my explorations. At Apia we found things as favorable for establishing a mission as when we were there before, and after considering the various indications of Providence, which appeared very clearly to designate that as the island to be now occupied, Mr. Bingham decided to remain there. This decision gave great pleasure to the people, who, according to the promise we made them two years previous, were expecting a missionary to come and reside among them. They were as kind and friendly as any one could ask them to be.

That I consider as one of the most interesting portions of Micronesia, though time may prove other portions to be not a whit behind it. Indeed, all Micronesia, so far as I know it, is exceedingly interesting to my mind. But Apia is situated in the midst of a group of densely populated islands, of which all the inhabitants speak one language, and their prominent traits of character are essentially the same; so that the missionary will be welcomed on all the islands so soon as he is known. And a few years will be sufficient to make him known, on account of the various means of communication among these islands.

Return to Ebon.

After remaining at Apia till Mr. Bingham was comfortably located, we bade him adieu and took our course to Ebon (pronounced A-bone), where we arrived again, December 5. As soon as the natives saw our flag, the dove, they recognized the vessel, and came off to us, in great numbers, rejoicing to see us return; and the first question was, whether we intended now to remain with them. The head chief, Kaipuke, whom we saw when among these islands two years ago, seemed delighted to see us, and expressed great pleasure at the thought that we intended to take up our residence on the island, assuring us that our lives and property would be perfectly safe.

We came to anchor about the middle of the afternoon. Towards evening Mr. Doane and myself went ashore with Kaipuke, and were most cordially received by the people. Since my first visit here, there has been a continued chain of incidents through which all the people have heard of me, while with many I have become personally acquainted; and by the kind ordering of Providence, the reports and impressions they have received have all been of the most favorable kind. Consequently, as we walked along through the island, a large company of natives attended us, and when we came near a house, some one of the company would call out, "Here is the Doctor," upon which all would rush out, and hastening towards us, ask, "Which is the Doctor?" expressing the kindest feelings.

Reputed Character of the People.

In these expressions of regard for us we could not fail to see the answer to our prayers, that the Lord would prepare the way for our entrance among this people, and dispose them to look upon us with favor. We were the more earnest in these prayers, because there is no people in Micronesia so badly spoken of by

foreigners, and especially by commanders of vessels. They are almost always represented as merciless savages. Two ships were at Strong's Island when we left there, and the commanders and crews said all they could to deter us from coming here, assuring us that our lives would be taken immediately and the vessel cut off, unless we should come prepared to defend ourselves with fire-arms. We told them the gospel of peace was not to be propagated by force, and that, on account of my acquaintance with the people, I was willing to trust myself in their power, knowing that God's power was greater than theirs, and feeling assured, from the indications of Providence, that it was my duty to come.

We told the people, Saturday evening, that the next day was the Sabbath; that it was a sacred day, and we did not wish any one to come on board the vessel. They promised to comply with our request, and did so; for not a canoe came alongside till after sunset, when one came to ask if Sunday was ended. We told them "No," and they returned to the shore.

Station selected—Building.

On Monday morning we came ashore again and selected our building spots, with the approbation of the chief, who told us to select any place we pleased on the island. He also promised to put up houses for us immediately. Tuesday we returned again from the vessel, to see to the building of our houses; and since that time, myself and family have remained ashore, living in a little native house, close to the spot we have chosen for our residence, while the natives have been hard at work for us, beginning, usually, before sunrise in the morning, though they stop some time before sunset. It is delightful to see them at work, they take hold with such will, and hearty cheerfulness. The roof is now on our house, many of my things have been brought ashore and placed under the roof, and though they are thus exposed

to a people who scarcely ever saw so much property before, no one disturbs them, because of the authority of the chief. He, by the way, calls me his son, (he is old enough to be my father,) and says that any injury done to me will be regarded as done to himself. He has also shown me a little son of his, three or four years old, whom he says he wishes me to take and bring up in a missionary or Christian manner. The people are also at work on a house for Mr. Doane near by.

Dec. 24. We are now in our house. The people are still friendly and kind, and we have every reason to believe they will continue so.

This island (or cluster) is represented by a cut, as was Apia on a former page; the star indicating the missionary station, and the figure 1 the passage by which the Morning Star entered the lagoon.

EBON ISLAND.



LETTER FROM MR. DOANE, DECEMBER 6, 1857.

MR. DOANE, now associated with Dr. Pierson, on Ebon Island, has also written at some length; giving interesting incidents connected with leaving his station on Ascension Island; mentioning various indications of Providence which seemed to direct them East instead of West, (where he had wished to explore,) and to their present location; and speaking of the voyage, the location of Mr. Bingham, &c., as others have done. Some of the closing paragraphs of his letter, relating to circumstances and prospects in his new field, and his feelings of satisfaction and joy as he enters on the work there, should not be omitted.

Ebon and its Inhabitants.

The soil here is quite good; perhaps I should say excellent, for these low islands. Not only is the cocoa-nut tree here in abundance, but also the bread-fruit, quite a valuable article in the way of living. Bananas are also raised, and fowls are common. The taro is of inferior quality, because the natives do not care to cultivate it. There is here quite a large amount of rain water, which falls yearly; and it is this, I suppose, which causes the fertility of the soil.

The people possess traits of character which interest one in them very much. Their personal appearance is quite prepossessing. They are neat about their persons, wearing a native skirt which wholly covers the loins, and taking much pains in arranging the hair, tying it in a top-knot, and fixing in and around it flowers—a lilly of fragrant odor.

They are, as a people, very active—unusually so, I think. Of their religion, their political affairs, their customs, &c., I can say but little, as I am ignorant of them. But I can say, our lot, at present, is among a very interesting people. The expression of all has been, What a pleasant people! How desirable to live among them, and preach to them the gospel of our Lord! Most cheerfully have they taken hold and erected for Mr. Pierson an entire native house; and for myself they have done as much as the frame I brought from Ponape required. I procured a frame there, twenty by thirty feet, of Dr. Gulick. It was not perfect, not finished; yet, getting some extra timbers, I have erected it, the natives putting on a thatch roof, and thatching the sides; while the carpenter of our vessel has put in the door frames, window frames, &c. All the natives have done has been well done, and most cheerfully.

Joy in the Work.

And now, in a day or two, we shall have our house finished, and be in it.

The Morning Star will again unfurl her sails and be away for Honolulu, and we shall begin that work for which we have sought here a home. I never entered upon any work with so strong love for it, and so ardent wish to do in it all I could, as I feel for the work now before me. It has been delightful to contemplate the fact, that I was to stand upon heathen shores—to stand among a people but little known to the world, with the *Bible*—God's word—and as fast as I can, unfold its precious truths to them. Nothing else do I wish to teach them till they begin to appreciate this. Then, with God's permission, I desire to give them whatever else shall be for their good, here and hereafter. Oh, this precious work of missions—how blessed is it! It has its trials—severe, keen, heart-breaking, at times. They come upon one, often, as if they would crush him with their weight. But there comes, too, divine strength, and he rises above them all, victorious; and then what joy fills the soul! Then he receives a great reward for all which has been endured. Yes, let me be a missionary—a pioneer missionary, if my Master so wills it—and I ask no other, no higher employment in this world. To enter in among a people lost, depraved, exposed to endless ruin, and tell them of the way to life—of the blessed Savior—of the riches of his dying love; this is all and the only work I ask for in this life. And so long as He shall call me to the work, I will pursue it. To this dying, lost people do I desire to come, knowing nothing among them but Christ crucified.

In this our new field, we desire your prayers, and those of the Christian church, that speedily the work of grace may be here begun and completed, and this people become a praise in the whole earth.

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GENERAL LETTER FROM THE MICRO-  
NESIA MISSION.

At the meeting of the mission already referred to, which was held at Ascension

Island, September and October, 1857, a committee was appointed to prepare a general letter for the Missionary House. In this letter the brethren first refer to the

*Establishment and Prospects of the Mission.*

Through the grace of God, the Micronesia mission has ceased to be an experiment. Its permanent existence, and its final success, may henceforth be relied upon by its friends and supporters. We dare not speak positively of victories, yet we feel assured that progress has been made in the work of salvation. Religious systems have been gradually giving way; wicked advisers no longer hold the controlling power; we have the confidence of most in authority, and the respect of all.

Preaching has been regularly maintained on the Sabbath at various places, and the attention given to our messages assures us that truth is doing its appropriate work. Many have ceased praying to native spirits, and regularly offer their devotions to the true God. Respecting some, we hope that the reformation is not merely external, but reaching the heart; though our hope is mingled with fear, and we solicit the prayers of God's people for these inquiring ones.

Our population is much scattered, obliging us to itinerate in order to meet the people; and during the week, visits are made from house to house and from tribe to tribe. In these preaching tours our hearts are much cheered with the readiness of the people to hear our messages.

*Trials—Increased Facilities for Labor.*

On Strong's Island the brethren have been called to pass through scenes of great trial and peril. Foreign residents banded together to overthrow the native government, and had they not been betrayed, would no doubt have executed their bloody purpose. For more than two months both parties were greatly excited, doing acts of violence. Some

were killed, the lives of the mission families were in great danger, and their work was entirely interrupted. The poor, fast disappearing people of that exposed island, and their lone missionaries, have, we feel, special claims upon the sympathies of all who love the cause of missions.

On Ascension Island, the opposition has been more secret, but not less indicative of moral changes. Against the liberties of a licentious commerce some of our rulers have taken a decided stand, and this has brought upon the missionaries much hatred. The spreading of the truth has also done much to break up native customs, and weaken the power of priests; and this has excited opposition to our movements. But we doubt not the wrath of man will be overruled, in all these instances, to the glory of God.

At the Shalong station, the progress in education has been encouraging. Both children and adults have taken an interest in learning, and we confidently expect the interest will increase and spread.

Our increased facilities for carrying on our work are indeed inspiring. We have now acquired sufficient knowledge of the native languages to be able to make our character and objects known, and hence feel stronger for our work; while a small press, and a native printer, are already beginning to assist us.

#### *Gratitude for the Morning Star.*

We know not how sufficiently to express our gratitude for the increased facilities afforded by the coming of the "Morning Star." We pleaded earnestly, and, we trust, waited patiently for it; and now that our eyes are permitted to behold its graceful form, and we welcome to our shores its precious treasures, our hearts fill with emotions of gratitude, joy and hope. Especially do our bosoms swell, and forget all the loneliness and inconveniences of the past, as we think of the more than ten thousand little

owners following it, like guardian spirits, with their prayers and sympathies. God bless the "Morning Star"! God bless its owners! May the stock they have taken in this more than earthly enterprise, bring to them the largest profits; may their hearts ever follow this Missionary Packet, as it carries to and fro, through these dark seas, the messengers of peace; and may they love the Lord Jesus, and many of their number come to preach Christ among the heathen.

Early on the morning of the 8th of September, the Missionary Packet was welcomed by the friends on Strong's Island, and on the 23d, by those of Ascension. By her we have received comfortable supplies for the coming year, and have been permitted to hold, literally, a *general meeting* of the Micronesia mission. Entire harmony has pervaded our deliberations; our zeal, we trust, has been quickened in the blessed work of our Master; precious seasons of prayer, praise, and communion, have been enjoyed; plans for more efficient and extensive operations have been matured; and we are soon, Providence permitting, some of us to resume, and others to commence, our labors at our several stations.

#### *New Stations.*

We have decided on occupying, immediately, the Marshall and Kingsmill Islands. To the former, we have designated Messrs. Doane and Pierson; to the latter, Mr. Bingham and Kanoa. The importance of these movements will be gathered from the various reports respecting these fields.

On account of the greater similarity of the Kingsmill language to that of the Sandwich Islands, from the prevalence of vowelized syllables, and on account of the greater population of those islands—the inhabitants numbering not less than thirty thousand—that will doubtless become the prominent field for the employment of Hawaiian missionaries. We request, earnestly, that a medical asso-

ciate for Mr. Bingham may be sent out as soon as possible. We believe, that by means of the Morning Star, the Group may be rendered comfortably habitable for American missionaries. It is hoped the vessel will bring annual supplies for all our missionaries. Her accommodations, for a vessel of her size, are excellent; but we fear, unless her visits should become semi-annual, she will be found too small. Already have her cabins and hold been crowded to their utmost capacity, but we feel ourselves highly favored by the accommodating spirit of the captain.

#### *Will Needed Means be Provided?*

The brethren express their agreement with the opinion of the Prudential Committee, and of the Directors of the Hawaiian Missionary Society, as to the expediency of concentrating efforts, for the present, in Eastern Micronesia; but express the hope that they may make some exploration of islands west of them, on the next trip of the "Morning Star," and say:

With these extensive and promising fields opened and opening before us, and in view of the expensive apparatus necessary for reaching and working these fields, we cannot avoid feeling some solicitude lest we shall be crippled by want of means. To the churches who have planted the Micronesia mission, watering it with their tears and prayers, and caring for us, their unworthy missionaries, with more than parental love, we say,—Your Micronesian enterprise must succeed. The hand of God has been in it from the beginning, and is most marked. You have literally prayed us into the field, and have prayed for many open doors. The great need of the mission you have already met, in giving us the Morning Star. But in doing this, and in laying open fields by means of this little packet, you have brought upon yourselves the necessity for doing more. \* \* \* It will be policy to give the vessel ample employment, and to do this you must send on more of your sons and daughters.

It will not be possible for us to explore among these islands without opening flood-gates for the evils of a licentious commerce. No sooner is it known that missionaries are planning to take possession of an island, than wicked men rush in and thus oppose us in our work. You will readily see the importance of taking possession of every spot as soon as possible, before the people are corrupted. So important does this seem to us on the ground, that we have consented to divide our forces, leaving a brother to labor alone on one island, and breaking up another promising station, that we might have men for manning new fields; while Mr. Bingham takes his post in a new field without an American associate. \* \* \*

We cannot believe the churches will withhold their contributions, when they see how impossible it is to do the work now upon their hands at the present rate of giving. If we take this mission as an example, and study the providences of God in preparing so much and so promising work, we are forced to the conviction, that Christians must pray less or give more. They must not ask God to open fields, and then refuse to furnish means for their cultivation; and we will not entertain the feeling, that the great plans for evangelizing these seas will fail or be crippled, because there is not money to carry them on.

In the review of the past, we have much to mourn over, and also much to quicken our efforts and prayers. We feel prepared to enter anew upon the blessed work of preaching Christ among the heathen; and we bespeak special prayer to be made for our brethren going forth to new and untried fields, and also, that old spots may no longer be parched, but watered with the dews of grace.

#### REPORT ON HAWAIIAN MISSIONARIES.

A REPORT was adopted by the mission, at its general meeting, addressed to the Ha-

waiian Missionary Society, respecting the employment of natives of the Sandwich Islands as missionary laborers among the many islands of Micronesia. It presents a very favorable view of the success which has thus far attended the experiment, and of the character, capacity and usefulness of several among those who have been employed. Individuals are indeed mentioned who have not done well, and whose return to their native islands was judged to be expedient; but others have been so decidedly praiseworthy in their deportment, and useful in their labors, that the mission is, as will be seen, unitedly and decidedly in favor of the continued and extended employment of Hawaiians. The following language is used in the report:

In regard to "Hawaiian missionaries in Micronesia, their proper position and fields, and their usefulness," we feel that a sufficient time has now elapsed since the commencement of our work, for the mission to express a unanimous and a reliable opinion.

Our first remark is, that the Hawaiian Missionary Society has ample reason to be encouraged by the results already witnessed from the labors of native Hawaiian missionaries. No difficulty ever arose with Oponui, and his name is still fragrant among us. Kaikaula has run well, very well. He was advanced in life, and comparatively uneducated; not competent to be even a school teacher at the Sandwich Islands; yet his life on Ponape has been of such usefulness as utterly to forbid our estimating it by dollars and cents—such as to more than justify the wisdom and sagacity of those who sent him. Both himself and his wife are fellow-laborers whom we love and rejoice in. Kanoo, and his wife, are proving themselves to have, in every respect, the missionary spirit, with many qualifications that will make them useful in any part of Micronesia. Those sent here were not the best educated, nor the most severely tried men, as were those sent to the Marquesas Islands. Yet their position and character is not less satisfactory. Have they not even taken higher positions than were at first hoped

for? Our presence has somewhat overshadowed their labors, but let it not lead any to forget or underrate them.

#### *Ability to learn the Language.*

It is asked, "Can the Hawaiians learn the languages of Micronesia?" We reply: There is scarce a doubt that Hawaiians of average capacity will learn the Kingsmill Island language, its sounds, and a very large number of its words, being so purely Polynesian. Concerning the languages of the Marshall and Caroline Islands; there are several sounds and vocal laws in them which render it somewhat difficult for a Sandwich Islander to pronounce them. The difficulty is in the *vocal* part of the languages, not in the *grammatical*; and this difficulty is felt, almost alone, by those whose native range of sounds is limited; so that we dissent from the statement in the sixth Annual Report of the Hawaiian Missionary Society, that "the language spoken by the people of Ascension, and of the islands westward of Ascension, is difficult to acquire, and also to speak." We are confident that even Hawaiians, if sufficiently youthful, (which Kaikaula was not,) and if sufficiently docile and persevering, would make attainments quite sufficient to qualify them for being very useful lay-preachers and exhorters, and teachers in elementary studies, such as will alone be needed for many years to come. We question whether they will be able to become more than lay-preachers and elementary teachers, (and this was what we intended to express in our letters of 1855,) but we are confident they can be all this. To fill these positions, we earnestly call for native Hawaiian missionaries for the Marshall and Caroline Island; and we pledge ourselves, that if any of those who come have the requisite intellectual and moral qualifications, and acquire sufficient command of any of our dialects, they will be unhesitatingly ordained.

We would be glad to have Hawaiians



stationed with us, at least during the early years of the mission, as this will permit a more wide separation among ourselves; but our course will probably be to spare them from us, to be stationed alone, as soon as they have sufficiently mastered a dialect, and then to ask for fresh associates. And we would gladly station alone, immediately, on many of our islands, such persons as the Hawaiian Missionary Society would recommend for this purpose. Had we now such laborers as you would desire to see located by themselves, we should proceed to settle them, without hesitation, on the Young William's group, on Ponape, on McAskill Island, Pleasant Island, Ocean Island, and on the Kingsmill and Marshall ranges.

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LETTER FROM REV. P. J. GULICK, OF
THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, FEBRUARY
16, 1858.

MR. GULICK, in addition to his report of the voyage in the Morning Star, has forwarded a letter from Waimea, most of which has reference to the Micronesia mission and its prospects, and should have a place in this connection, in the pages of the Herald. It will be seen, that he was much gratified with his excursion, and encouraged by what he learned of the character and work of the missionary laborers, both American and Hawaiian, and of the prospects in that field of effort.

Pleasant Reminiscences.

On the whole, I never spent six months more satisfactorily, more pleasantly, nor, as I think, more profitably. I did not suppose it possible, at my age, and feeble as I have been these many years, to be more than five months on board a vessel and yet be so comfortable. I went rather from a sense of duty than with a hope of enjoyment or pleasure. Yet, as I believe is usually the case when we cheerfully pursue the path of duty, the Lord graciously caused my cup to overflow, and especially with spiritual blessings.

I had a desire to increase my acquaintance with the missionaries in Micronesia, and if it should be in my power, to cheer them a little in their work, and assist them to keep good fellowship with their Hawaiian helpers, whose language few of them understood. I have also wished, ever since I have been in this field, to see heathens who had never heard religious instruction. In East Micronesia I had all I desired of such a sight, and a heart-affecting sight it was. As to the other points mentioned, I am not the one to report; yet I may say, I think my visit was not without some good fruit. You have a choice band of laborers there; some of whom have hazarded their lives (and all would I trust, if called to do it) for the name of the Lord Jesus.

Hawaiian Helpers.

The Hawaiians remaining in the field, so far as I could judge from the reports of their associates and from what I saw of them, appear to be not a whit behind their white brethren, in faith, patience, and self-denial. They are a comfort and joy to their brethren, an ornament to their nation, and will, I believe, shine brilliantly in the diadem of our blessed Redeemer. Kanoa, now associated with Mr. Bingham, of whose piety and fidelity Dr. Pierson and Mr. Snow spoke in very high terms, surprised me by his facility in acquiring languages. It may be recollected, that he was a school teacher in Mr. Coan's field; one who had never been to Lahaina, and whether he had been in Mr. Lyman's school I cannot say. I am told he was not conspicuous among his fellow teachers, except for modesty and consistent piety. He had a wife of similar character, and both being willing to go, they were sent on the mission. While with Dr. Pierson, in the bark Bell, they touched at Charlotte's Island, of the Kingsmill group. Finding there a people more like his countrymen, in language, appearance

and habits, than any other people he saw, it was quite natural that he should wish to live with them and try to teach them. It was decided, in the general meeting, that he should be associated with Mr. Bingham, on the island of that group which, after exploration, should appear most eligible, and Charlotte's Island was selected.

It seemed providential, that while he was on Strong's Island a man and a woman were somehow dropped there, from the Kingsmill group, and much of his time was spent with them, in studying their language and writing it down. It is remarkable, that while so engaged, in great measure, he acquired, I believe in less than two years, such a knowledge of Kasaian, (i. e. Strong's Island language,) that I heard him preach to Mr. Snow's audience, including the king, and there was profound attention during the whole service. Yet that language is deemed difficult; it is certainly widely different from his native tongue, and he had to catch it flying, as it were; for it is not printed, and I believe but little of it is even in manuscript. I was told the people there desired he should remain with them. Dr. Pierson stated that when they were together in their long cruise, with Capt. Handy, whenever opportunity occurred, Kanoa might be seen, with pencil and paper in hand, noting down words or facts, obtained either through an interpreter, or by signs and broken language. In that way he procured and sent home a large amount of interesting information.

This seems encouraging with reference to the *talents* of Hawaiians; but that is a trifle as compared with the moral aspect of the subject. Think of this man, born thirty years ago, or less, (he seems not more than twenty-five,) of parents probably rank heathens, now with a bright Christian character, standing up and publishing efficiently, to benighted heathens, that glorious gospel which has raised him from the horrible pit of heathenism!

Prospects at different Stations.

Mr. Gulick speaks very encouragingly of other Hawaiians, and then says:

My intercourse with the missionaries and their families, in that field, was not only delightful but edifying, and I saw what I deem decisive evidence of progress in their work; though none of them, as yet, speak confidently of converts.

At Ualan, it was evident Mr. Snow had great influence with the king and people. I heard the king say, repeatedly, that he wished no white man save the missionary on the island. On Ponape, at Shalong in the Metalanim tribe, where my son is stationed and where we anchored first after leaving Ualan, indications are no less encouraging. The highest chief, it is true, up to the time that we left there, paid very little if any attention to the missionary or his instructions; but some of the lower chiefs, and about one hundred of the people, were learning to read, and some of them, I believe nearly all, were also learning to write; the brethren on that island having printed about thirty pages in their language. It is, I think, peculiar to this station, that the influence of the missionary is chiefly over the people and a few of the lower chiefs, owing, I suppose, to the peculiar character of the high chiefs there. There are a few cases in which it is hoped the Holy Spirit has begun his work in the heart.

Of Mr. Doane's station on that island I can say nothing, except as I heard from Mr. Doane himself. He stated, that the highest chief, when he found the missionary was about to leave, manifested great vexation with his people, because they had so closely copied his *own example* in disregarding the instructions of their teacher, and *consequently* he was going away. At Kiti, Mr. Sturges's station, the highest chief is said to be the most energetic and enterprising chief on the island; and he is decidedly friendly to the missionary, and attentive to his instructions when in that vicinity. There

may be some ground to hope he is a Christian; but whether he be so or not, his present course brings many under the sound of the gospel, who probably would not otherwise hear it. Appearances there seemed more like what we formerly saw in the Hawaiian islands, than any thing else I witnessed during my visit. I left the field, however, with a strong impression that the laborers there, and at Ualan, (Strong's Island,) had been quite as successful as were the pioneers of this (the Sandwich Islands) mission, within as short a period. And I hope their progress may henceforth be more rapid than we have ever witnessed.

They have suffered in various ways, from the want of regular communication with us, so that they hailed the arrival of the Morning Star as the commencement of a new era. And whether it has been accidental or not, there have been many more offers to take letters this winter than in any winter before since the mission was established; though I have not heard that the number of ships bound in that direction has increased. Formerly, many left here, going directly there, who, when asked if they would take letters, would reply, that they *did not know* whether they should go there, and therefore did not wish to take them.

The Heathen seen.

I need not describe the heathen; Paul has done that, in the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans; and though I hope those whom I saw are not addicted to *all* the vices and crimes which he enumerates, yet certainly they are poor, oppressed, ignorant, degraded, naked creatures. They may be said to have "fallen among thieves," who have robbed them of almost every thing that raises man above the brutes, or makes life desirable, and then, to complete the ruin, have put out the eyes of their understanding, so that they are not even aware, to any great extent, of their wretched and fearful condition.

The entire dress of many whom we

saw, of both sexes, was merely the fringed skirt worn around the loins and extending toward the knees. Some, on different islands, wore small mats instead of the skirt. On Apia, (Charlotte's Island,) children of both sexes, up to ten or twelve years of age, go entirely naked, and some adult males, supposed to be slaves, were in the same condition. I believe such is the custom throughout the Kingsmill group. On returning to the land of my adoption, I felt that I had come again among a civilized and Christian people.

Gaboon Mission.—West Africa.

LETTER FROM MR. PIERCE, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

Death of Messrs. Herrick and Ford.

"Who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been his counsellor?" "How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out." Yet "the word of the Lord is right; and all his works are done in truth."

The Gaboon mission has been visited with very sore affliction. Not only the members of the mission now in Africa, but also, and more especially, some of its members now in their native land, are brought to feel a weight of sorrow under which they might well sink, but for the grace of God sustaining them. Within the space of a few weeks, two members of the mission were taken away by death; Mr. Herrick on the 20th of December, 1857, and Dr. Ford on the 2d of February, 1858. The wives of both these brethren were in the United States, denied the privilege of ministering to the last wants, cheering the last hours, and listening to the last words of those so dear to them; and ignorant of their sickness, until informed of their death. Very little intelligence has as yet been received in regard to circumstances attending the death of Mr. Herrick, except that his disease was fever, that Dr. Ford reached him too late to be of essential service, and that his death occurred at Nengenenge, December 20. Respecting the case of Dr. Ford, who also died of malignant fever, Mr. Pierce writes as follows:

Soon after the doctor returned from attending upon the burial of our deceased brother Herrick, it was thought

best for some one to go up, to take charge of the station. Dr. Ford (always ready) proposed to go; but as I could speak the language, it seemed best for me to go. I started on the 5th of January, and arrived the next day at Nengenenge. Finding that the death of our brother had apparently made an impression on the minds and hearts of the people, and that there were four or five lambs of the flock to be taken care of, besides a comparatively large population to preach to, I concluded I would remain until some one should come to occupy the place. On the 1st of February, at daylight, I heard the voice of boatmen at our landing, and was told the boat had arrived from Baraka. This startled me, as I knew it must have left on the Sabbath. Letters were brought in, and I read. Dr. Ford had been sick one week, and, as his recovery was doubtful, they had sent for me!

With all despatch I made my preparations, and started before ten o'clock for the sea-coast, but, on account of head winds and contrary tides, did not reach Baraka until the next day at or near ten o'clock, having been about twenty-four hours in the boat. Mr. Walker met me at the beach. Telling me the story with tears in his eyes, he said he feared I should not arrive in time to see our brother alive. We went up, and as I entered the room, the doctor seemed to make an effort to recognize me, but it was vain. He was nearly blind, and his mind was wandering.

The death of Dr. Ford was something we had not been accustomed to anticipate—something that perhaps even we, and much more the natives, had hardly even thought of. He was generally so well; was so constant in his attendance upon the wants of the sick, *by day and by night*; so seldom, if ever, spoke of himself—of being unwell, or unable to attend—one could scarcely realize that the strong man could sicken and die. Indeed, but little more than a week before, he had been complimented, by a

physician from Fernando Po, on his enjoyment of so good health in Africa.

Yet he was probably, at times, unwell, and ought to have taken his bed, when, instead, he would take quinine and keep about his work. He was made of energy and resolution, did what he found to do with all his might, and labored incessantly. He did too much, and felt, on his dying bed, that he had not taken such care of himself as was really needful.

He had calm moments before my arrival, and I learn that he had sweet peace of mind. He said he had had a conflict, but peace had been given him. At his funeral, there was a large attendance and much feeling. Mr. Walker spoke in Mpongwe, and Mr. Best in English, from these passages:—"For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." "For we know, that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The sea captains, whom he was accustomed to visit, will not forget Dr. Ford; the natives here, and up the river, will not forget him; the people at home will not forget him.

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LETTER FROM MR. JACK, FEBRUARY 18, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack, and Miss Van Allen, who sailed from New York in October last to join this mission, arrived at Baraka a few weeks before Dr. Ford's death. Mr. Jack gives a few particulars respecting the sickness.

The aid of the neighboring French physician was sought, but nothing availed to stay the progress of his disease. On Sabbath night, Jan. 31, he lost his sight; on Monday night he became delirious, and remained so until he died. But our hearts were cheered, in this hour of sadness, by pleasing evidence of his Christian peace, before his delirium. On Monday, while he was yet in possession of his reason, he spoke frequently of the

peace and joy which he had in Christ Jesus, while passing through "the valley and shadow of death." During that day we gathered at his bedside twice, to witness his departure. On one of these occasions, when the ladies sang a favorite hymn, he repeated, with much emphasis, the stanza:

"O glorious hour! O blest abode!  
I shall be near and like my God;  
And flesh and sense no more control  
The sacred pleasures of my soul."

I then read to him the description of Heaven, given in the latter part of the book of Revelation; and he repeated, with evident enjoyment, such passages as, "And there shall be no night there."

Our hearts are burdened with grief; a dark cloud seems to be passing over this mission; we can only turn to God and cling to his promises. We need the prayers of Christian friends at home.

But though the new members of the mission are called to commence their work in circumstances so trying, Mr. Jack says, at the close of his letter: "We are happy in being permitted to come to this dark land, to bear the news of salvation to benighted souls; and we hope, ere long, to be useful. We have found the Savior true to his promise, 'Lo, I am with you.'"

SINCE the foregoing statements were in type, a letter has been received from Mr. Walker, most of which will be published in the Journal of Missions. It appears that Mr. Herrick was taken sick with fever Thursday evening, December 17, the day after his return from an excursion, by boat, to Pudum, "the farthest Pangwe town on the Nkamä," Mr. Walker says, "of which we have any definite information," "a few miles farther than any white man had been before;" not more than 20 or 25 miles, in a direct course from Nengenge, but much farther by the river. On this excursion Mr. Walker accompanied Mr. Herrick, and left him the next day, but a few hours before the fever commenced. Dr. Ford reached Nengenge Saturday evening, December 19, but it was already too late to arrest the disease, and on Sabbath evening, December 20, our brother slept in Jesus.

### Recent Intelligence.

ZULU.—Mr. Döhne wrote from Cape Town Feb. 20. He completed the printing of his Dictionary, for which he went to Cape Town, as early as December; but at the request of Sir George Grey, had consented to remain for a short time, laboring among the Kaffirs who had come to the Colony. The fearful famine among that people, arising in part from the prevalence of the "lung sickness" among their cattle, but more from their folly in listening to "the prophet," has swept away thousands by death, and scattered other thousands in all directions. It is supposed, Mr. Döhne says, that "about 30,000 have entered the Colony for service."

Mr. Lindley, of Inanda, wrote, Sept. 2, 1857, that some progress was making towards the survey of "locations" for the natives and lands for the missionary stations. He was assured, that both the home and the local governments were firmly determined to keep the "locations" at their present size. Respecting prospects at his station, he says:

From the statistical table, (which you have probably received,) you will see that we are making a little hopeful progress at Inanda; but in that table you will not see all the signs from which we derive encouragement in regard to the future. On some accounts, the last year was one of the most satisfactory of my missionary life. I need say nothing about the indolence, the want of energy and enterprise, which so emphatically characterize all barbarian heathens, especially all such as inhabit the fruitful parts of the earth. Nor need I tell you, that the converted among them, who "have put off the old man with his deeds," are still slow to put off his habits, of mental and bodily laziness. This particular feature of heathenism is disappearing from my station. The men, especially, have waked up to something like energetic, persevering industry. The result of this is, that some of them are obtaining worldly substance so fast as to make me fear they may lose sight of the "true riches." Up to the present time, however, I am happy to say, they appear to bear their prosperity with great equanimity. With all their gains, it is plain they are getting "understanding," and this is giving firmness and reliability to their Christian character.

Seven adults, from among the heathen, have joined themselves to the population of the station.

GABOON.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack and Miss Van Allen reached the Gaboon January 18. Miss Van Allen has charge of the girls' school at Baraka. Mr. and Mrs. Jack have been appointed to the station at Nengenge. Mr. Walker states that the French traders at the Gaboon, and their government, are "going into the slave-trade with vigor." How



much of injury is to result to the missionary cause, from this new movement, cannot now be told; but the friends of the mission will see in this, as well as in the recent death of two of the missionaries, increased occasion for prayer.

**SOUTHERN ARMENIANS.**—Letters from Dr. Pratt, now of Aleppo, and Mr. Coffing, mention serious difficulties, at last happily settled, in the Protestant community at Aintab, growing out of questions connected with the support of Sdepan Agha, the representative and agent of Protestant Armenians at Constantinople. Not being properly sustained, he resigned his place some months since; but the liberality of the Protestants at the Capital secured another six months' delay, for a final effort to bring the people to support him. Some at Aintab would not admit that his services were necessary to them, or that they were bound to aid in his support. The pastor of the church, the church session, and the select men of the community took a different view, as did the missionaries. For a time the organization of an independent community was threatened, and a serious schism seemed inevitable. Dr. Pratt was earnestly requested to visit Aintab and felt it his duty to go, though at much inconvenience. After spending a whole day in conferences, in the evening articles of agreement were signed by all, and the next day these were ratified at a meeting of the whole community,—“only a few holding out.” The case has served to exhibit, and develop, the good qualities of the pastor and other members of the church, and to increase the confidence of the missionaries in the good sense and good principles of the people. Dr. Pratt remarks:

In looking back, we see great gains from this unprecedented confusion. (1.) We have the whole matter of Sdepan Agha fully understood by all the people, a thing vainly striven for before, for more than three years. (2.) We have their confession of ability, and their promise to pay, and to render it obligatory on every member to bear his proportion of this burden. (3.) The position and relations of the pastor are better defined, and his influence increased. And (4.) we have tried, and proved to be sound, the moral sense of the mass of the people. However many adhered to the opposing party for a time, it was not from any unwillingness to do their duty in the matter, but from an undefined fear of some tyranny to result from this relation (to Sdepan Agha). This fear removed, they were on the side of right. The hold the pastor has on the affections of the people was also manifested. The women, especially, were very zealous, and one proposed to get two hundred women to subscribe and pay the whole amount.

Mr. Coffing says:

Our dear pastor has been greatly tried, but has come out of it all as gold seven times purified. Strong efforts were made to frighten, intimidate and enslave him; but they utterly failed. Baron Avedis also has been of invaluable service, and so have Baron Alexan, Krikore, and other lay members of the church. And even many of the women declared that, if their husbands would not pay the tax, and treat their pastor respectfully, they would pay it themselves. When these men are properly trained and enlightened, they possess all the essential and reliable qualities necessary for native pastors. I confess my mind has undergone a very happy change on this point; or rather, my better hopes have been confirmed.

**NORTHERN ARMENIANS.**—Mr. Wheeler writes from Kharpoote, March 20, that priest Kevork has left the Protestants. The act caused great surprise and grief in the church and community; but the missionaries were much less surprised, and for many reasons were “glad that he had gone.” He had ever been “fond of contention,” “accustomed to dictate,” “hard to control,” “indisposed to work, and “covetous;” so that, though possessing some good qualities, and sometimes doing good, the brethren had been constrained to “stand in doubt of him,” and had felt much care and solicitude on his account. They hope, also, that his present apostasy may be overruled for his spiritual good; that, “persecuted by enemies without, and goaded by conscience within,” he may be brought to true repentance. He has made a bargain with the Armenian priests, and now preaches in their church. It is believed that he will preach there, substantially, the truth which he has preached while connected with the Protestants, so long as the priests and people will suffer him to do so, and that in this way many will hear the truth who would not otherwise have heard it, and good may be done. “With the exception of his wife and children, neither of whom were members of the church, he goes out alone. He has grieved many, but shaken the faith of none.”

Mr. Pollard, of Arabkir, mentions (March 17) that he spent the previous Sabbath at Shepeek, accompanied by Kevork. They had a pleasant meeting with the brethren Saturday evening; and on Sabbath morning, at the usual time, a sermon was preached to about forty, “which was considered a good congregation for that village. They gave very good attention. In the afternoon, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered, when many of the Armenians came in, filling the room entirely, (it will hold about seventy-five persons.) Many were obliged to stand near the door, and others outside.”

The occasion was a very pleasant one. A child was presented for baptism. One poor lame man, unable to walk, came on his crutches during the forenoon, crawled to a more comfortable place when the people had dispersed at the intermission, and remained through the service in the afternoon, his wife bringing him food. A third service was held in the evening, when Kevork preached to an interested and attentive audience.

**AHMEDNUGGUR.**—Mr. Ballantine visited Lonce, an out-station, early in February, and admitted three persons to the church there, two of them young men, the other a woman formerly excommunicated from the first church at Ahmednuggur, but now apparently penitent. The little church at Lonce, formed in 1856, with seven members, experienced sore bereavement in the death of its faithful deacon, Yessooba, December 17. A memoir of this deacon has been prepared. He was one of the most faithful native assistants of the mission. Another member of the church also died in the year 1857. Mr. Ballantine says, (February 22,) "All the operations of the mission appear to be in an encouraging state."

Mr. Barker wrote, from Bhingar, March 6:

I feel sad to-day. Our way is hedged up so that we cannot remove to our dear rural home, (at Khokar.) Until yesterday we expected to leave next week, but then an authoritative letter came, saying that "ladies should not go" to reside at a place so near the disturbed Nizam's dominions. My family must therefore remain here, while I go out again alone. This is a great trial to us, but we hope still to be able to move out before long. Yet it is uncertain how soon the guerilla warfare that government is carrying on with the lawless Bheels will come to an end.

Cassumbhaee is now touring in my field. He writes that "the delight which the preaching of the gospel gives is beyond description." One of the converts from the weaver caste is with him, and seems equally delighted with the work.

**MADURA.**—A statement from Mr. Herriek, respecting the withdrawal of Mr. Winfred, native pastor at Mallankinaru, from his connection with the mission, was published in the Herald for May. That statement, as it now appears, does injustice to Mr. Winfred's motives. At the annual meeting of the mission a committee was appointed to confer with him, and from a written communication, as well as verbal statements made by him to that committee, it seems apparent that his great difficulty arose from what he believed to be the injurious influence upon the church of the pecuniary assistance received from the mission in his support, and of the *superintendence* connected with the rendering of such assistance. He felt that the church did not,

and under such circumstances could not be led to do what they might do for the support of the pastor; and that, leaning upon the mission for pecuniary aid, they looked to the same source for direction also, making the missionary, in their feelings, the pastor, and thus diminishing the influence and usefulness of the real pastor. Mr. Taylor says "his mind has long been on raising up his countrymen, to act for themselves." Mr. Herriek writes:

He expressed the opinion, that a church should never have a native pastor ordained over it, until both able and willing to support such pastor, entirely independent of the mission. At length, quite unexpectedly to us, he proposed to remain as pastor of the church, provided they would promise to do *what they were able to do*, for his support; trusting in the Lord for the remainder. He then retired to consult with the church, and they afterwards came before us. They were at first frightened by the supposition that they would be expected to contribute about the same amount which he has heretofore received. They were assured that this would not be so; that they were asked to give only according to their *ability*, and that they themselves, acting in the fear of God, were the proper persons to decide as to that ability. They still hesitated, expressing some doubts as to the sincerity of the proposal, but finally assented, and the matter was dropped there. The Lord only can foresee the result. I think there is some ground for hope, as well as for apprehension.

Should the experiment thus ventured upon by Mr. Winfred succeed, a very important point will be gained, and important lessons will be learned. He seems to have entered upon it in a very good spirit; aware of the difficulties, and of the danger that, for a time at least, his support may be quite limited; but earnestly desiring to bring the people forward to support their own religious institutions; desiring the sympathy and asking the prayers of Christians; and looking for divine grace and wisdom, to be ministered to him and to the people, in these changed and trying circumstances.

**MADRAS.**—The steamer which left Madras on the 15th of February, was wrecked off Trincomallee, and the mails were lost.

**CYLON.**—The new laborers on their way to this mission, Rev. Messrs. Hitchcock and Quick, with their wives, reached Madras March 15, after "a pleasant passage of one hundred and eleven days" from Boston; all in good health.

**FUH-CHAU.**—Mr. Hartwell wrote Feb. 20. The taking of Canton, he says, had not disturbed the quiet of Fuh-chau; and though "the effect of the contemplated expedition of the English and French to Peking" could

not be foreseen, he saw no reason to apprehend any interruption of their missionary labors, by the Chinese. He considered the missionary work as "in an interesting state." One individual was admitted to the church the previous Sabbath. Another, who was expecting to be received, one of Mr. Doolittle's scholars, had died, "expressing his faith in Christ, and his reliance upon him."

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—Mr. Bond wrote from Kohala, December 29: "My quarterly tours have been duly performed, though I have no particularly cheering report to make of progress in divine things among our people during the year. A goodly number have indeed been on my list of *inquirers*, but, in general, their appearance has not been such as to warrant the belief of their fitness to be received to the communion of the church. The current of affairs with us has run on so smoothly through the year, that little need be said by way of a report, save to acknowledge, with becoming gratitude, the loving kindness of our Lord and Master, unceasingly shown us. At the close of a year so securely passed, we would heartily erect our Ebenezer and say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Eight candidates stand propounded for admission to the church.

## DONATIONS,

RECEIVED IN APRIL.

### MAINE.

|                                                 |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cumberland co. Aux. So. F. Blake, Tr.           |              |
| Cumberland, Cong. ch. 50; m. c.                 | 67 00        |
| 17;                                             |              |
| Lewiston, 1st cong. ch.                         | 100 00       |
| New Gloucester, Cong. ch. and par.              |              |
| wh. and prev. dona. cons. Rev.                  |              |
| WILLIAM WARREN of Gorham,                       |              |
| and Miss A. C. M. FOXCROFT                      |              |
| H. M.                                           | 80 00        |
| Yarmouth, Cong. ch.                             | 44 51—291 51 |
| Lincoln co. Aux. So. Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Tr. |              |
| Bath, Central ch. m. c.                         | 17 00        |
| Union, Cong. ch. m. c.                          | 1 00—18 00   |
| Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.         |              |
| Bangor, 1st cong. ch. 75; a friend,             |              |
| 2;                                              | 77 00        |
| Brewer Village, Cong. ch.                       | 12 00—89 00  |
| York co. Conf. of chs. Rev. G. W. Cressy, Tr.   |              |
| Kennebunk, m. c.                                | 33 25        |
| Limerick, L. F.                                 | 5 00         |
| York, 1st cong. ch. and so.                     | 90 00—128 25 |

536 76

|                                               |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| A poor woman,                                 | 5 00     |
| Eastport, A. D. H. 1,50; a friend, 50c.; 2 00 |          |
| Machias, F. M.                                | 50 —7 50 |

534 26

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

|                                                |       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Cheshire co. Aux. So. G. P. Drown, Tr.         |       |
| Rindge, Cong. ch. and so.                      | 82 80 |
| Grafton co. Aux. So. W. W. Russell, Tr.        |       |
| Bath, Cong. ch. and so. m. c.                  | 18 00 |
| Littleton, Cong. so. 10; W. B. 10; 20 00—38 00 |       |
| Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. J. A. Wheat, Tr.       |       |
| Mont Vernon, Gent. 19; la. 41;                 | 60 00 |
| New Boston, Elizabeth Christie,                |       |
| dec'd, for Ceylon m.                           | 21 00 |

|                                            |               |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| New Ipswich, Cong. ch. and so.             |               |
| 37; m. c. 8;                               | 45 00         |
| Temple, N. W.                              | 3 00—129 00   |
| Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.    |               |
| Epsom, Cong. ch. and so.                   | 70 00         |
| Fisherville, do. wh. and prev. dona.       |               |
| cons. ALBERT W. FISKE an H. M.             |               |
| for Syrian m. 60,50; A. Harris,            |               |
| 10; Mrs. H. 1;                             | 71 52         |
| Henniker, Cong. ch. and so. coll.          |               |
| and m. c. to cons. JOHN HART-              |               |
| HOOD an H. M.                              | 103 28        |
| Pembroke, Franklin and Caroline            |               |
| W. Hale, dona. in last sickness,           | 100 00        |
| Pittsfield, Cong. ch. and so.              | 18 14         |
| West Boscawen, Cong. ch. and so.           |               |
| wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs.             |               |
| LOIS J. BUXTON an H. M.                    | 62 02—424 96  |
| Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr. |               |
| Chester, Cong. ch. and so. to cons.        |               |
| Rev. EPHRAIM O. JAMESON and                |               |
| Rev. NATHAN S. HAZELTON H.                 |               |
| M.                                         | 100 00        |
| Exeter, 1st and 2d chs. m. c.              | 9 85          |
| Hampstead, Two friends, dec'd,             | 40 00         |
| Hampton, Cong. ch. and so. to              |               |
| cons. Rev. JOHN COLBY an H. M.             | 60 00         |
| Portsmouth, North ch. and so. to           |               |
| cons. JOHN STAVES, CHARLES                 |               |
| E. MYERS, and Mrs. HELEN G.                |               |
| KNIGHT H. M.                               | 361 37—571 22 |
| Stratford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.    |               |
| Farmington, Rev. D. D. Tappan,             | 10 00         |
| Laconia, Cong. ch. 9,24; J. K.             |               |
| Young, 10;                                 | 19 24         |
| Ossipee, Centre cong. ch. and so.          |               |
| 28,50; m. c. 10,50;                        | 39 60         |
| Sanbornton Bridge, Cong. ch. and           |               |
| so.                                        | 39 00         |
| Tamworth, Cong. ch. gent. 41,95;           |               |
| la. 25,50; to cons. Rev. JOHN              |               |
| BUNNELS an H. M.                           | 67 45         |
| Wakefield, Cong. ch. and so.               | 10 00—184 69  |

1,430 67

### VERMONT.

|                                            |               |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, Tr. |               |
| Barnet, Cong. ch. and so.                  | 90 00         |
| Hardwick, A systematic contribu-           |               |
| tor, 10; a friend, 3;                      | 13 00         |
| Lyndon, Cong. so. m. c. 4,64;              |               |
| ind's 2,50;                                | 7 14          |
| St. Johnsbury, Friends, 150; 2d            |               |
| cong. ch. and so. m. c. 52,35;             | 202 35—249 49 |
| Orange co. Aux. So. L. Bacon, Tr.          |               |
| Chelsea,                                   | 43 05         |
| Orleans co. Aux. So. J. M. Wheelock, Tr.   |               |
| Derby, Cong. ch.                           | 6 53          |
| Rutland co. Aux. So. J. Barrett, Tr.       |               |
| Clarendon, Coll. 22,25; S. W. 5;           | 27 25         |
| Rutland, m. c.                             | 24 08         |
| W. Rutland,                                | 11 53—62 86   |
| Washington co. Aux. So. G. W. Scott, Tr.   |               |
| Waterbury, 50; m. c. 20;                   | 70 00         |
| Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.         |               |
| Putney, I. Grout,                          | 10 00         |
| Windham, Cong. ch. and so. gent.           |               |
| 30,78; la. 20;                             | 40 78—50 78   |
| Windsor co. Aux. So. J. Steele, Tr.        |               |
| Norwich, Cong. ch. and so.                 | 80 00         |
| Wells River, do.                           | 6 00—86 00    |
|                                            | 561 71        |
| Pera, 14,67; disc. 37c.                    | 14 30         |
| Stowe, Cong. ch.                           | 40 00—54 30   |
|                                            | 616 01        |

**Legacies.**—Cornwall, Phineas Ketchel, by Joseph Ketchel, Ex'r, 450; less exc. 1,25; Burlington, Mrs. Sally Paine by Joseph Torrey, Ex'r, 100;

548 75

1,164 76

### MASSACHUSETTS.

|                                         |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| Berkshire co. Aux. So. H. G. Davis, Tr. |       |
| Williamstown, Mrs. L. B. Perry, 10;     |       |
| Williams College, m. c. 35,50;          | 45 50 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Boston, S. A. Danforth, Agent,<br>(Of wh. fr. a friend, 50; Bowdoin st. ch.<br>Juv. miss. so. for Miss Fisk's sch. 25;<br>for Miss West's sch. 30; Old South s.<br>s. for Dea. Isaac, Nestorian m. 20.93;) 4,574 01 |  |
| Essex co. North Aux. So. J. Caldwell, Tr.<br>Amesbury and Salisbury, Evan.<br>Union so. 7 00                                                                                                                        |  |
| Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Warren<br>Ordway to cons. ENOCH F. Ord-<br>way an H. M. 100 00                                                                                                                               |  |
| Byfield, m. c. 21 80                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |
| Linebrook, do. 25 38                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |
| Newburyport, Rev. Mr. Fisk's so.<br>wh. cons. PAUL LUNT and Mrs.<br>LYDIA B. JACKMAN H. M.<br>218.70; Whitefield ch. a member,<br>a thank off'g; 50; 268 70—423 88                                                  |  |
| Essex co. South Aux. So. C. M. Richardson,<br>Tr.                                                                                                                                                                   |  |
| Danvers, Maple st. cong. ch. and<br>so. 81 07                                                                                                                                                                       |  |
| Hockport, 1st cong. ch. and so. of<br>wh. to cons. DAVID P. BOYNTON<br>an H. M. 125 00—306 07                                                                                                                       |  |
| Essex co.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |
| Andover, Rev. Prof. Stowe, 35;<br>Chapel ch. and so. in Theolog.<br>sem. 153.95; South ch. 312; m.<br>c. 14.35; 505 30                                                                                              |  |
| Beverly, Dane st. cong. ch. and so.<br>gents. 131; m. 39; m. c. 56; to<br>cons. JOSEPH G. DODGE and<br>JOSIAH L. FOSTER H. M. 219 00                                                                                |  |
| Marblehead, A friend, 40 00—764 30                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
| Franklin co. Aux. So. L. Merriam, Tr.<br>Shelburne Falls, Coll. 22 76                                                                                                                                               |  |
| Sunderland, Cong. ch. and so. to<br>cons. ANSEL LESURE an H. M. 100 00—122 76                                                                                                                                       |  |
| Hampden co. Aux. So. C. O. Chapin, Tr.<br>Monson, Rev. Dr. Ely, 25; D. N.<br>C. 5; cong. ch. and so. m. c. 32; 62 00                                                                                                |  |
| Springfield, A thank offering fr. a<br>father for the hopeful conver-<br>sion of a son, 500; W. C. G. 40;<br>Mrs. Susan Fynchon, 30; 540 00—622 00                                                                  |  |
| Hampshire co. Aux. So. S. W. Hopkins, Tr.<br>Northampton, Benj. Barrett to<br>cons. Rev. O. S. BARTEN an<br>H. M. 50 00                                                                                             |  |
| Plainfield, Cong. ch. m. c. 15 00                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |
| S. Hadley, Cong. ch. and so. bal. 6 50—71 50                                                                                                                                                                        |  |
| Middlesex North and vic. C. Lawrence, Tr.<br>Fitchburg, Calv. cong. ch. and<br>so. m. c. 40; C. H. Whitney, 25; 65 00                                                                                               |  |
| Leominster, A. 25 00—90 00                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |
| Middlesex co. South Conf. of chs.<br>Concord, Evan. cong. ch. m. c. 56 25                                                                                                                                           |  |
| Grantville, Cong. ch. m. c. 13 61                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |
| Lincoln, Cong. ch. 2 25—72 11                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |
| Middlesex co.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |
| E. Cambridge, Evan. cong. so.<br>m. c. 16 13                                                                                                                                                                        |  |
| Lowell, Appleton st. ch. 80; Mrs.<br>Eliza Myrick, dec'd, 20; High<br>st. ch. wh. and prev. dona. cons.<br>EPHRAIM BROWN an H. M. 50;<br>John st. cong. ch. 60.32; 210 32                                           |  |
| Melrose, Cong. ch. and so. 152;<br>m. c. 43.30; (of wh. to cons.<br>JOHN S. HIGGINS an H. M.<br>100.) 195 30                                                                                                        |  |
| Newton, Eliot ch. and so. (of wh.<br>fr. A. B. Ely, Esq. to cons. Rev.<br>FREDERICK ALVORD an H. M.<br>50;) wh. and prev. dona. cons.<br>EERN WOODWARD and ROBERT<br>L. DAY H. M. 240 75                            |  |
| Somerville, 1st ortho. cong. ch.<br>coll. and m. c. 123 33—785 83                                                                                                                                                   |  |
| Norfolk co. Aux. So. Rev. W. L. Ropes, Tr.<br>Dorchester, T. D. Quincy, to cons.<br>Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG, of Bos-<br>ton an H. M. 50 00                                                                              |  |
| Medway, 1st ch. m. c. 9 46                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |
| Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. gent.<br>253; la. 85.50; m. c. 43.48; Vine<br>st. ch. and so. m. c. 17.71; 400 69                                                                                                        |  |
| Stoughton, Sanford Gay, 450 00                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| W. Roxbury, Evan. cong. ch. m. c.<br>15.74; a friend for Bulgaria,<br>4.56; 20 00—230 15                                                                                                                                         |           |
| Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr.<br>East and West Bridgewater, Union ch. 6 00                                                                                                                                                   |           |
| Pilgrim Aux. So. J. Robbins, Tr.<br>Plymouth, 2d ch. 14 45                                                                                                                                                                       |           |
| Taunton and vic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |           |
| Attleboro', Cong. ch. and so. wh. and<br>prev. dona. cons. Mrs. WILLIAM BLACK-<br>INGTON an H. M. 41 00                                                                                                                          |           |
| Worcester co. North, C. Sanderson, Tr.<br>Athol, M. S. W. 5; A. M. W. 2; 7 00                                                                                                                                                    |           |
| Worcester co. Central Asso. W. R.<br>Hooper, Tr. 300 00                                                                                                                                                                          |           |
| Sterling, M. Bailey, 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                        |           |
| West Boylston, A friend, 4 00                                                                                                                                                                                                    |           |
| Worcester, David Whitcomb, 500 00—709 00                                                                                                                                                                                         |           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 9,585 56  |
| A friend, 10 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |
| Miss MELISSA ROSSITER, wh. and<br>other dona. cons. her an H. M. 50 00                                                                                                                                                           |           |
| Chelsea, Broadway ch. and so. m. c.<br>77.60; Winnisquam ch. and so.<br>m. c. 44.69; 122 29—182 39                                                                                                                               |           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 9,767 85  |
| Legacies.—Falmouth, Thacher, L. Hatch,<br>by R. L. Swift, Ex'r, 200; Gardner, Abel<br>Richardson, by Amos Hawes, Ex'r, 879;<br>Northampton, Miss Sarah Adams, by<br>Benjamin Barrett, Ex'r, (prev. rec'd,<br>225;) 150; 1,229 00 |           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 10,996 85 |

## CONNECTICUT.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Fairfield co. West Aux. So. C. Marvin, Tr.<br>Darien, E. D. H. 3 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |
| Hartford co. Aux. So. A. G. Hammond, Tr.<br>Farmington, 1st cong. ch. 70 65                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |
| Hartford, Centre ch. m. c. 38 54                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
| Manchester, 1d cong. ch. m. c. 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |
| Unionville, Cong. so. 60 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |
| West Hartford, A friend, 5 00—179 19                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |
| Hartford co. South, H. S. Ward, Tr.<br>Glastenbury, A friend, 3 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| Southington, Cong. ch. (of wh. fr.<br>T. Higgins to cons. EDWIN P.<br>HOTCHKISS an H. M. 100.) 114 21—117 31                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |
| Litchfield co. Aux. So. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.<br>Roxbury, Cong. ch. and so. 29 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |
| Middlesex Asso. E. Southworth, Tr.<br>Essex, Cong. ch. m. c. 35 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| Haddam, 1st do. 45 00—80 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |
| New Haven City Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Tr.<br>New Haven, 3d ch. m. c. 82; united m.<br>c. 40; Yale college, m. c. 28.50; South<br>ch. m. c. 6.63; Prof. E. Salisbury for<br>Bulgarian m. 200; 357 13                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |
| New Haven co. East, F. T. Jarman, Tr.<br>Cheshire, Cong. ch. 40 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| Durham, 1st do. 32 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |
| Hanover, Cong. ch. 8 00—80 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
| New Haven co. West Aux. So. A. Townsend, Tr.<br>Middlebury, Cong. ch. and so. 43 37                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |
| New London and vic. and Norwich and vic.<br>F. A. Perkins and C. Butler, Trs.<br>Jewett City, 70 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |
| Lebanon, Goshen so. 86.50; m. c.<br>12.70; to cons. SYLVANUS BACKUS<br>an H. M. 99 20                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |
| Lisbon, Hanover so. 16 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |
| New London, 2d cong. ch. and so.<br>(of wh. fr. Robert Colt, Esq., to<br>cons. Rev. CLARENDON WAITE<br>of Rutland, Me., and ALFRED<br>COIT of New London. Ct. H. M.<br>260; Thomas W. Williams, Esq.,<br>to cons. RICHARD H. CHAPPELL<br>an H. M. 125; Henry P. Haven,<br>Esq., to cons. Miss JANE A.<br>BARTHOLOMEW of New Britain,<br>Ct. an H. M. 100;) 601.06; 1st<br>cong. so. 50; 651 06 |  |
| North Stonington, Cong. ch. and<br>so. wh. cons. WILLIAM S. HUB-<br>BELL an H. M. 105 88                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |

|                                                                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Norwich, Main st. so. m. c. 37,17;<br>1st so. m. c. 18,96; 2d so. m. c.<br>21,78; | 77 89-1,019 73 |
| Tolland co. Aux. So. E. B. Preston, Tr.                                           |                |
| Coventry, 1st cong. so.                                                           | 38 00          |
| Ellington,                                                                        | 100 00         |
| North Mansfield, Genta. 19,75; la.<br>22,65; m. c. 9;                             | 51 40-189 40   |
| Windham co. Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr.                                               |                |
| Plainfield, 1st cong. ch.                                                         | 69 34          |
| Pomfret, Genta. and la.                                                           | 50 00          |
| Thompson, La.                                                                     | 21 18          |
| Wauregan, Cong. ch. m. c.                                                         | 30 00-170 52   |
|                                                                                   | 2,368 55       |

## NEW YORK.

|                                                                                                    |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Buffalo and vic. J. Crocker, Agent.                                                                |        |
| Lewiston, Pres. ch.                                                                                | 30 00  |
| Geneva and vic. G. F. Mowry, Agent.                                                                |        |
| Fulton, Pres. ch. 79,73; m. c.<br>42,78;                                                           | 122 50 |
| Milo, Mrs. H. Ayers,                                                                               | 5 00   |
| Oswego, 1st pres. ch. 109,75; m. c.<br>269,78; Myron Fardeau, 30; Rev.<br>Dr. and Mrs. Condit, 34; | 453 53 |
| Romulus, Pres. ch.                                                                                 | 78 50  |
| Waterloo, do.                                                                                      | 28 00  |
|                                                                                                    | 685 53 |

Ded. disc.

2 50-683 03

Greene co. Aux. So. J. Doane, Agent.

Catskill, A friend,

New York and Brooklyn Aux. So. A. Mer-

win, Tr.

(Of wh. fr. Miss Jane Ward, wh. and

prev. dona. cons. Mrs. SARAH PRE-

TISS an H. M. 50; Rev. H. Loomis,

25; Anson G. Phelps, 3,000; Brick ch.

328,43; 13th st. pres. ch. to cons.

DANIEL KNIGHT an H. M. 106,54;

William Allen to cons. Rev. HERMAN

C. RIGGS an H. M. 50; H. T. Morgan

to cons. Mrs. E. L. MORGAN an

H. M. 160; Mercer st. ch. 905,17;

EDWARD FERT to cons. him an H. M.

100; Madison sq. pres. ch. 650,12; m.

c. 107; a lady, 30; ch. of Puritans,

121,62; Allen st. pres. ch. 68,74; 4th

av. pres. ch. fem. asso. 65; A. Wood-

ruff, 100; Edward Crane, 50; Brooklyn,

HOBART FORD, wh. and prev. dona.

cons. him an H. M. 50;) 6,314 62

Oneida co. Aux. So. J. Dana, Tr.

Augusta, Cong. ch. m. c.

Clinton, Cong. ch. m. c. 233,67;

disc. 1,17; 232 50

New Hartford, Pres. ch.

Paris Hill, Cong. ch. m. c.

Utica, Unknown, 1; 1st pres. ch.

(of wh. to cons. ROBERT S. WILL-

IAMS an H. M. 160;) 176; Ref.

Dutch ch. W. J. Bacon, 25; 202 00-513 33

7,545 98

Albany, J. M. Cook, for Gaboon m.

Angelica, m. c.

Barryville, Cong. ch. m. c.

Bethel, Rev. L. B.

Cambridge, 1st cong. ch. to cons. Rev.

SAMUEL JOHNSON an H. M.

Catchogue, Pres. ch. m. c.

Crown Point, Cong. ch. m. c.

Chaumont, S. McP.

East Pembroke, Pres. ch. m. c.

Florida, Pres. ch. bal.

Fort Covington, Pres. ch.

Fulton,

Ithaca, Mrs. Sally Bates to cons.

GEORGE B. HALSAY an H. M. 100;

Pres. ch. 20,82; 120 82

Jamestown, 1st pres. ch. 22,02; disc.

14c; 27 88

Kiantone, Cong. ch. 42,62; disc.

22c; 42 40

Leonardsville, C. H.

Maine, Cong. ch.

North Fitcher, 1st cong. ch.

Northville, Young pec. miss. so.

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Orange, A friend,                 | 10 00       |
| Palmyra, A friend to cons. A. C.  |             |
| SANFORD an H. M.                  | 209 60      |
| Porterwan, A friend,              | 10 00       |
| Richfield Springs, Pres. ch.      | 12 00       |
| Rome, Pres. ch.                   | 92 81       |
| Rose, Rev. B. Ladd,               | 5 00        |
| Rose Hill, J. Hurlbut,            | 10 00       |
| Spencer, Cong. ch. and so. m. c.  | 8 06        |
| Troy, Mrs. Ruth K. Champion,      | 50 00       |
| Unknown, 1; do. a friend, 1;      | 2 00        |
| Upper Aqueduct, A friend,         | 5 00        |
| Walton, 1st cong. ch.             | 86 00       |
| Windham Centre, Young pec. benev. |             |
| so.                               | 14 57       |
| York, A friend,                   | 5 00-206 03 |
|                                   | 8,452 01    |

*Legacies.*—New Haven, Seth Severance, by  
G. P. Mowry, 50; Troy, S. W. Dana,  
by R. D. Silliman, Ex'r, 60; Utica,  
Heman Ferry, by William H. Ferry,  
Ex'r, (prev. rec'd, 500;) 500; 1,060 00

9,512 01

## NEW JERSEY.

|                                                                                               |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| J. B. W.                                                                                      | 5 00         |
| Belvidere, 2d pres. ch. (of wh. to<br>cons. Rev. JAMES K. BAIGES of<br>Fairton, an H. M. 50;) | 150 00       |
| Bloomfield, Two friends,                                                                      | 8 00         |
| Cedarville, Pres. ch.                                                                         | 30 10        |
| Mendham, W. M. D.                                                                             | 10 00        |
| Morristown, 2d pres. ch.                                                                      | 100 00       |
| Orange, 1st do.                                                                               | 74 00        |
| Rockaway, Pres. ch. 16; Mrs. C.<br>King, 15;                                                  | 31 00-408 10 |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

|                                                                                                    |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Allentown, Pres. ch. m. c.                                                                         | 4 50         |
| Northumberland, Pres. ch.                                                                          | 18 00        |
| Philadelphia, 1st do. W. Purres, 25;                                                               |              |
| J. R. Campbell, 20; W. L. Kilde-                                                                   |              |
| burn, 25; Mrs. J. K. P. 10; J. M.                                                                  |              |
| A. 10; J. E. B. 10; indiv. 73;                                                                     | 173 60       |
| Pleasant Mount, Pres. ch.                                                                          | 50 00        |
| Wattsburg, do.                                                                                     | 5 00         |
| West Chester, do.                                                                                  | 65 00-315 50 |
| <i>Legacies.</i> —Philadelphia, John Borland, by<br>Martin Thayer, Ex'r, for schools in<br>Africa, | 3,000 00     |
|                                                                                                    | 3,315 50     |

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Washington, 1st pres. ch. | 264 78 |
|---------------------------|--------|

## VIRGINIA.

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Alexandria, Misses Thurston, | 3 00        |
| Richmond, 3d pres. ch. m. c. | 53 21-56 21 |

## OHIO.

|                                                                 |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| By G. L. Weed, Tr.                                              |           |
| Cincinnati, Tab. pres. ch. an indiv.                            |           |
| 5; a friend, 10;                                                | 15 00     |
| Berea, Pres. ch.                                                | 20 00     |
| Colege Hill, So. of Inq. of Fem.                                |           |
| college,                                                        | 20 00     |
| Columbus, 2d pres. ch. m. c.                                    | 9 50      |
| Dayton, 3d st. pres. ch. coll. and<br>m. c.                     | 113 00    |
| Kingston and Porter, 1st pres. ch.                              | 37 00     |
| Oak Hill, Prof. Maxwell's sch.                                  |           |
| m. c.                                                           | 14 00     |
| Roseoe, 2d pres. ch.                                            | 1 00      |
| Walnut Hills, Lane sem. Mrs.                                    |           |
| Tichenor, 100; Mrs. E. Kemper,<br>15; coll. 61,23; m. c. 13,70; | 189 93    |
|                                                                 | 419 43    |
| Ded. disc.                                                      | 75-418 68 |
| By Rev. S. G. Clark.                                            |           |
| Brecksville,                                                    | 11 50     |
| Cleveland, 2d pres. ch. 34; Mrs.                                |           |
| S. C. 10; J. A. Stanley, 15; H.                                 |           |
| B. H. 10; a friend, 10;                                         | 79 00     |



|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Fitchville, 7,50; L. M. 5;          | 12 50       |
| Hartford,                           | 5 00        |
| Hinckley,                           | 3 30        |
| Massillon, Pres. ch. m. c.          | 6 85        |
| Nelson,                             | 2 25        |
| Oberlin,                            | 40 00       |
| Ruggles, 16,35; N. Carter, 10,50;   | 26 85       |
| Solon, Rev. J. Seward,              | 10 00       |
| Vienma,                             | 4 00—201 15 |
|                                     | 619 83      |
| Bryan, S. E. B.                     | 4 00        |
| Elyria, H. Perry, 10; 1st pres. ch. |             |
| 12;                                 | 22 00       |
| East Cleveland, Pres. ch.           | 10 00       |
| Kelloggsville, F. S.                | 2 00—38 60  |

Legacies.—Oxford, B. Root, by G. L. Weed,  
118 21  
776 61

## INDIANA.

|                                                                                                                        |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| By G. L. Weed, Tr.                                                                                                     |            |
| Danville, Pres. ch. m. c.                                                                                              | 17 25      |
| Indianapolis, 2d pres. ch. E. J.<br>Peck, wh. and prev. dona. cons.                                                    |            |
| Mrs. MARY ANN PECK and H. M.<br>50; 4th pres. ch. wh. and prev.<br>dona. cons. Rev. GEORGE M.<br>MAXWELL and H. M. 19; | 69 00      |
| Terra Haute, S. P. F.                                                                                                  | 5 00—91 25 |
| Crawfordsville, Miss HADASSAH STEVENS,<br>wh. cons. her an H. M.                                                       | 160 00     |
|                                                                                                                        | 191 25     |

## ILLINOIS.

|                                                                          |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Augusta, Pres. ch.                                                       | 30 00       |
| Chicago, New England ch. a mem.<br>50; m. c. 18;                         | 66 00       |
| Clayton, N. S. pres. ch. Mrs. Sarah<br>Coan, 20; disc. 25c;              | 49 75       |
| Crystal Lake, SIMON S. GATES, wh.<br>cons. him an H. M. 100; disc. 1,50; | 98 50       |
| Dansville, Pres. ch. 18,75; disc. 25c.                                   | 18 50       |
| Dixon, Mrs. H. E. Dana,                                                  | 20 00       |
| Dover, Cong. ch. and so.                                                 | 32 00       |
| Duquoin, Pres. ch.                                                       | 14 19       |
| Metamora, A. Walker,                                                     | 10 00       |
| Payson, Cong. ch.                                                        | 50 00       |
| Pittsfield, do. 32; disc. 50c.                                           | 31 40       |
| Quincy, 1st cong. ch.                                                    | 16 60       |
| Springfield, 2d pres. ch.                                                | 120 00      |
| Winchester, Pres. ch. m. c.                                              | 5 83—562 77 |

## MICHIGAN.

|                                                                                         |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bay City, 1st pres. ch.                                                                 | 3 00         |
| Detroit, 1st cong. ch. 100; Avenue<br>pres. ch. to cons. ELISHA TAYLOR<br>an H. M. 100; | 200 00       |
| Jonesville, Pres. ch. m. c.                                                             | 16 14        |
| Monroe, do. James A. Raynor,<br>wh. cons. Mrs. SARAH C. RAYNOR<br>an H. M.              | 100 00       |
| Fort Huron, 1st cong. ch. m. c.                                                         | 12 00—331 14 |

## WISCONSIN.

|                                                       |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Allen's Grove, Mrs. C. F. Fish, avails<br>of jewelry, | 11 33      |
| Appleton, Cong. ch. m. c.                             | 5 00       |
| Beloit, B. Durham,                                    | 25 00      |
| Fair Play, Pres. ch.                                  | 10 00      |
| Hartford, Cong. ch. and so.                           | 26 50      |
| Patch Grove, do.                                      | 5 00—82 83 |

## IOWA.

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Bowen's Prairie, Cong. ch. m. c. | 10 00      |
| Denmark, O. B.                   | 2 00       |
| Kossuth, N. S. pres. ch. m. c.   | 18 92      |
| Muscatine, A. Friend,            | 5 00—35 62 |

## MISSOURI.

|                                                               |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Little Osage, Pres. ch. J. M. Austin, 12;<br>Mrs. M. B. D. 3; | 15 00 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

## LOUISIANA.

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| New Orleans, Horace W. Fitkin, | 100 00 |
|--------------------------------|--------|

## TENNESSEE.

|                                                    |              |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Columbus, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 17,40;<br>disc. 40c. | 17 00        |
| Jonesboro', Pres. ch. 99; m. c. 25; 194 60         |              |
| Marysville, Rev. I. S. Craig,                      | 20 00—161 00 |

## NORTH CAROLINA.

|        |       |
|--------|-------|
| Mater, | 10 00 |
|--------|-------|

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Dawfuskie, John Stoddard, | 100 00 |
|---------------------------|--------|

## GEORGIA.

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Marietta, A. lady, | 40 00 |
|--------------------|-------|

## ALABAMA.

|                                                                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Legacies.—Gainesville, Anson Brackett, by<br>D. M. Russell, Adm'r, 1,000; interest,<br>200; | 1,200 00 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

## FLORIDA.

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Fort Brooke, G. Loomis, U. S. A. | 6 00 |
|----------------------------------|------|

## CALIFORNIA.

|                                                        |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| San Francisco, 1st cong. ch. m. c. 161;<br>disc. 4,66; | 156 34 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|

## IN FOREIGN LANDS, &amp;c.

|                                                                                                           |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Dwight, Cher. na. m. c.                                                                                   | 18 00  |
| France, H. de May,                                                                                        | 20 00  |
| Lower Cattaraugus, m. c.                                                                                  | 6 09   |
| Old Town, Seneca m. miss. so.                                                                             | 28 50  |
| Park Hill, Cher. na. coll. 53,53; Miss E.<br>Smith, 5;                                                    | 58 65  |
| Stockbridge, Choc. na. Rev. Cyrus Byling-<br>ton, wh. cons. Rev. JAMES BRADFORD of<br>Sheffield, an H. M. | 60 00  |
| Tuscarora, m. c.                                                                                          | 4 23   |
|                                                                                                           | 195 55 |

## MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

(See details in Journal of Missions.)

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| MAINE, . . . . .              | \$ 34 92  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE, . . . . .      | 33 47     |
| VERMONT, . . . . .            | 8 98      |
| MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .      | 108 30    |
| CONNECTICUT, . . . . .        | 88 99     |
| NEW YORK, . . . . .           | 173 82    |
| NEW JERSEY, . . . . .         | 1 00      |
| PENNSYLVANIA, . . . . .       | 55 00     |
| DELAWARE, . . . . .           | 50        |
| MARYLAND, . . . . .           | 25 00     |
| OHIO, . . . . .               | 35 40     |
| ILLINOIS, . . . . .           | 24 40     |
| MICHIGAN, . . . . .           | 3 10      |
| IOWA, . . . . .               | 12 00     |
| LOUISIANA, . . . . .          | 7 95      |
| MISSISSIPPI, . . . . .        | 5 55      |
| NORTH CAROLINA, . . . . .     | 14 60     |
| TENNESSEE, . . . . .          | 26 00     |
| IN FOREIGN LANDS, &c. . . . . | 6 00      |
|                               | \$ 662 38 |

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Donations received in April, | 27,422 25 |
| Legacies,                    | 7,155 95  |

\$34,578 21

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| BY TOTAL from August 1st to<br>April 30th, | \$188,736 84 |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|

DONATIONS FOR THE MISSIONARY  
PACKET.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Hinsdale, Ms. Four chil.        | 50           |
| Dwight, Cher. na. Juv. sew. so. | 5 00         |
|                                 | 5 50         |
| Previously acknowledged,        | 28,694 98    |
|                                 | \$ 28,694 48 |